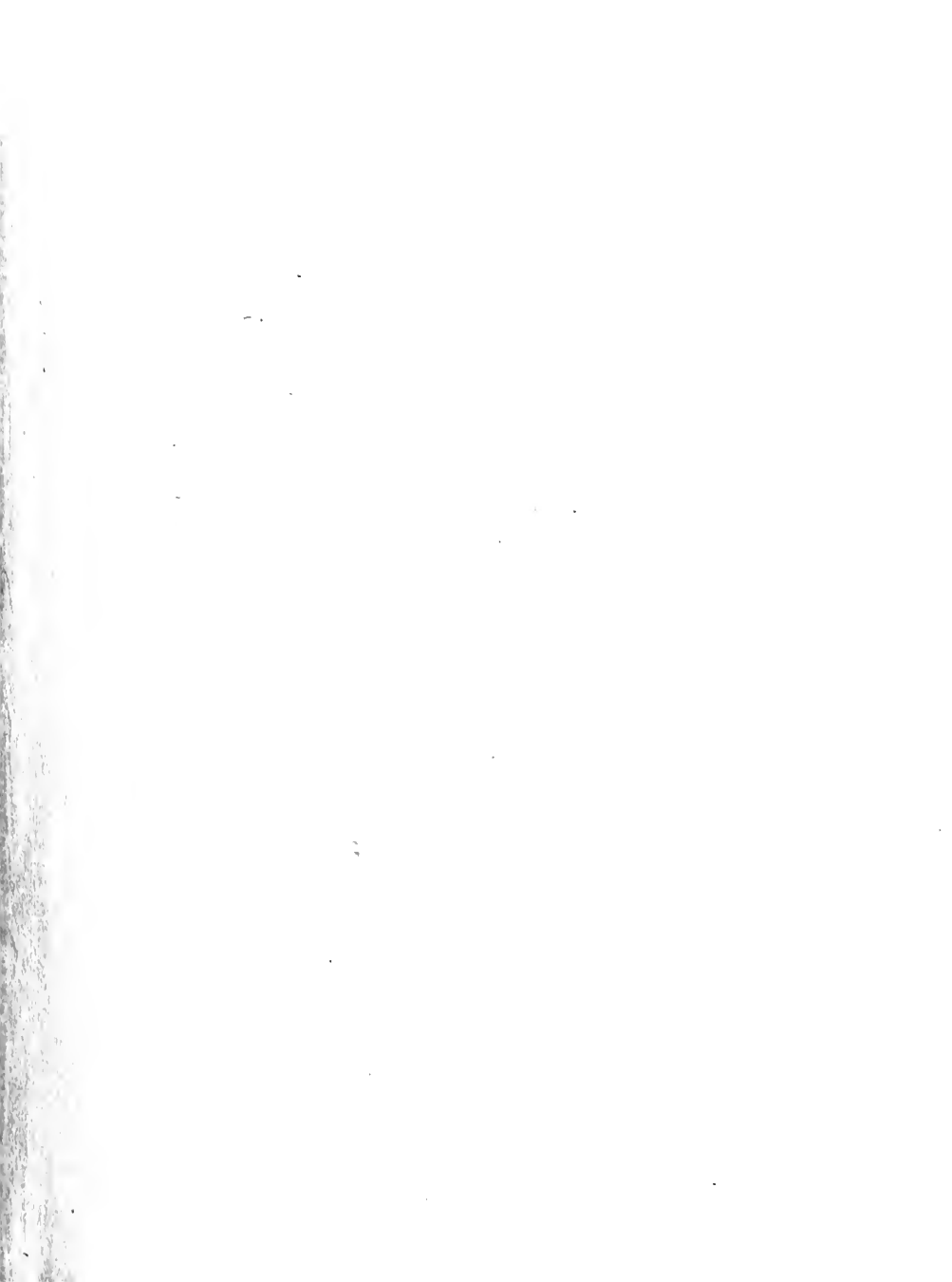


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General

INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House July 4]

MY FELLOW AMERICANS:

In 1776, on the fourth day of July, the Representatives of the several States in Congress assembled, declaring our independence, asserted that a decent respect for the opinion of mankind required that they should declare the reasons for their action. In this new crisis, we have a like duty.

In 1776 we waged war in behalf of the great principle that government should derive its just powers from the consent of the governed—in other words, representation chosen in free elections. In the century and a half that followed, this cause of human freedom swept across the world.

But now, in our generation—in the past few years—a new resistance, in the form of several new practices of tyranny, has been making such headway that the fundamentals of 1776 are being struck down abroad, and definitely they are threatened here.

It is, indeed, a fallacy, based on no logic at all, for any Americans to suggest that the rule of force can defeat human freedom in all the other parts of the world and permit it to survive in the United States alone. But it has been that childlike fantasy itself—that misdirected faith—which has led nation after nation to go about their peaceful tasks, relying on the thought, and even the promise, that they and their lives and their government would be al-

lowed to live when the juggernaut of force came their way.

It is simple—I could almost say simple-minded—for us Americans to wave the flag, to reassert our belief in the cause of freedom, and to let it go at that.

Yet, all of us who lie awake at night—all of us who study and study again—know full well that in these days we cannot save freedom with pitchforks and muskets alone, after a dictator combination has gained control of the rest of the world.

We know that we cannot save freedom in our own midst, in our own land, if all around us—our neighbor nations—have lost their freedom.

That is why we are engaged in a serious, in a mighty, in a unified action in the cause of the defense of the hemisphere and the freedom of the seas. We need not the loyalty and unity alone; we need speed and efficiency and toil and an end to backbiting, an end to the sabotage that runs far deeper than the blowing up of munitions plants.

I tell the American people solemnly that the United States will never survive as a happy and fertile oasis of liberty surrounded by a cruel desert of dictatorship.

And so it is that when we repeat the great pledge to our country and to our flag, it must be our deep conviction that we pledge as well our work, our will, and, if it be necessary, our very lives.

¹ Broadcast from Hyde Park, N. Y., July 4, 1941.

DEDICATION OF LONGSTREET MONUMENT SITE AT GETTYSBURG

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG¹

[Released to the press July 2]

We are assembled today to participate in the arrangement for a memorial to James Longstreet, General in the Army of the Confederacy, one of its most distinguished sons, one of its outstanding military leaders, subsequently a patriotic servant of the reunited country, and a courageous American.

He and those who participated in the epochal struggle in this valley and over these hillsides contributed, all unconsciously, to the solidification of a great nation. On this battlefield of Gettysburg was born the modern United States. The sons of those who struggled here have lived to rebuild a divided nation, to unify a variety of thought, to provide a more equitable distribution of the opportunities of life, to evolve a national purpose.

These seeds were planted at Gettysburg. Here they were sanctified with the blood of contending brothers. And here again on the scene of Gettysburg the flower of those seeds is heralded by the name "America".

When we say "America" we mean a land of plenty and of peace, a land of happiness and of contentment, a land of fair-dealing at home and of honorable contacts with other lands. But we in America realize that much as we love peace we cannot really enjoy peace if the rest of the world is at war; that as much as we desire happiness we cannot really be happy when sorrow and suffering run rampant through the world and threaten our own domestic order; that we can have no assurance we can have fair-dealing from other governments which violate their every solemn undertaking.

It is all very alluring for us to sit complacently in our comfortable homes and think in illusory vein that war will not come to us

here—that the stories we hear of Europe and of Asia and of Africa are, after all, happenings thousands of miles away—that it cannot happen here. It is all too easy to be deceived by stretches of fertile fields which run out beyond horizons and to feel that no danger from abroad could carry this far. So thought Poland. So thought Norway, stretching way up into the Arctic Ocean. So thought Greece, bathed by the warm water of the Mediterranean. So it was thought on the tropic sands of Africa, in the distant recesses of China, far Indochina, and old Siam down near the Equator. And so thought Russia—the most recent example of an unholy ambition to destroy nations, to enslave their peoples, to rob them of their resources, to dominate a world.

We must not be beguiled by such thoughts of complacent illusion. We must understand that distance measured in miles has been reduced to inches, that time has been decimated and space rendered of no protective value. We must understand that the actual waging of that thing called war has changed. There was a time that it commenced when the shooting began. But now it has precursors the consequences of which are worse if possible than the devastation of actual military combat. There is the insidious infiltration of whispering agents casting doubt upon the justice of our own position, faintly praising the qualities of the intending invader. Then come agents of trouble and discord, inciting opposition at home, making disturbance in centers of mechanical production. Then the *saboteurs* to throw monkey-wrenches into the machinery—all with the object of creating discord and dismay and of rendering nugatory efficient organization. The radio becomes the instrument of insidious voices. Doubt is cultivated. Fear is propagated—fear, the worst of our foes, the ally of threatening force.

¹ Delivered at ceremonies at Gettysburg battlefield, Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1941.

Another precursor is economic penetration, to destroy markets abroad, to gain footholds in the territory of your neighbors, and, when economic and financial conditions have been sufficiently cultivated, to institute political control over some not distant country. Once political control is established, then the military armies arrive—through the air, on the water, by land—and from the new base the cowering inhabitants become servitors, even unwilling partners, of mechanized military autocracy in preparation for its next plunge, with a history of suffering in its wake and a promise of sorrow for the next victim, unless stopped in its mad career.

We have determined that in America these things shall not happen. They cannot happen if we unite as a nation in carrying forward a mighty program of defense, if we build speedily, adequately, and efficiently.

You may be assured that your Government is fully alive to the situation confronting the United States. The officers of your Government are on guard. We only hope that each American citizen realizes for himself the situation as it actually exists and the consequences for himself and his family unless all of us join in a mighty effort for defense.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed a full national emergency. That fact alone should make every man and woman in America realize that the danger is direct. The President has called upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength, and all of the material resources of this Nation.

The call has gone forth. Let us respond to it with the spirit and the courage exhibited by the men of Gettysburg. Whether we are in the armed forces, in the factories, or on the farms, let each of us resolve to make his own worthwhile contribution to the cause of safeguarding the Nation during this critical period. Gettysburg echoes the call to the service of a united and determined nation.

DEATH OF IGNACE PADEREWSKI

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
WELLES

[Released to the press June 30]

I was deeply shocked to learn this morning of the death in New York of Mr. Paderewski, the first President of Poland, an outstanding artist of genius of the last three generations, and a foremost champion of freedom and democratic ideals.

I have asked the Polish Ambassador on his return to Washington today to accord me an opportunity immediately upon his arrival personally to convey to him the deep sorrow of the President at the loss of this great Polish patriot. I shall also convey to him an expression of grief on behalf of the Government and people of the United States.

The spirit of Mr. Paderewski which illuminated his whole life is by no means extinguished; the influence of his personality, character, and genius must persist. It will continue to inspire for many years to come those who are struggling for the highest ideals of humanity. The American Nation is proud to have counted among its friends this great citizen of Poland who, among his other distinguished services, has done so much to assist in creating a deeper understanding between the peoples of the United States and those of Poland and of strengthening the ties of friendship which have already become traditional between the two countries.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press July 5]

The President announced on July 5 that he had approved a recommendation of Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, and had issued on July 3 a proclamation (no. 2496) adding certain vegetable products and chemicals to the list of articles and materials subject to export control under authority of section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense", approved July 2, 1940.

The Administrator of Export Control has issued Export Control Schedule 12¹ which sets forth in detail the specific items placed under control pursuant to the above-mentioned proclamation.

The effective date of the proclamation placing these articles and materials under export control is July 23, 1941. The text of this proclamation appears in the *Federal Register* of July 8, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 131), pages 3263-3265.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Collectors of customs were informed on June 26, 1941 as follows:

"Tetraethyl lead, ethyl fluid, petrolatum and petroleum jelly should not be considered petroleum products, and licenses for the exportation of these articles and materials may accordingly be honored, in respect to the shipments described therein, even though exportation is made from a port located on the Atlantic coast.

"However, white mineral oil is held to fall within the classification of 'other petroleum products' and is therefore subject to the restrictions outlined in the Department's telegram of June 20.²

"General licenses GEE 1 and 2, authorizing the exportation of certain petroleum products to Canada and to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively, have been extended to include all naphtha, mineral spirits, solvents and other finished light products.

"Furthermore, general licenses GED 1, 2, and 63 authorizing the exportation of lubricating oils have been extended to include all lubricating greases."

Collectors of customs were informed on July 2 that where reference was made in the Department's telegram of June 20 to those petroleum products listed in Export Control Schedule 10^{2a} which were not, prior to that date, subject

to the requirement of an export license, it has been held that this refers exclusively to the petroleum products falling within the description opposite the following letters as set forth in the left-hand margin of Export Control Schedule 10: C, H, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and X.

Accordingly collectors were informed that under present definitions general licenses GEG and GEH do not permit the exportation of petroleum coke.

GENERAL LICENSES

[Released to the press June 30]

In accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941³ the Secretary of State announced that certain additional general licenses had been issued authorizing the exportation of various articles and materials designated by the President as necessary to the national defense pursuant to section 6 of the Export Control Act approved July 2, 1940. The table printed below shows the countries and the articles and materials to which these licenses are applicable.

It was also announced that existing general licenses authorizing the exportation of asbestos have been extended to include brake blocks and linings, mattress covers and fillers, clutch facings, packing, sheets, and tweeds and yarns fabricated from asbestos.

Furthermore, certain existing general licenses authorizing the exportation of petroleum products to Canada and to Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been extended, as follows: GEA 1 and 2 to include all crude oils; GEB 1 and 2 to include all gasolines; GED 1 and 2 to include all lubricating oils and greases; and GEE 1 and 2 to include all naphtha, mineral spirits, solvents, and other finished light products.

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual licenses, the exportation of these articles and

¹ 6 F.R. 3283.

² *Bulletin* of June 21, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 104), pp. 750-751.

^{2a} 6 F.R. 3059.

³ *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 90), pp. 284-285.

materials to the countries named, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate license number on the shipper's export declaration filed with the collector. Those articles and

materials for which no general licenses have been issued, but which are subject to the requirement of an export license, will continue to require individual licenses for their exportation.

Country	Diesel and diesel-electric locomotives, diesel engines (marine & stationary)	Electric generating sets powered by diesel engines	Kerosene, gas oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil	Liquefied petroleum gases, paraffin wax (unrefined and refined), petroleum asphalt, petroleum coke, petroleum products n. e. s.	Gasoline-production equipment	Lubricating-oil-production equipment	Tetraethyl-lead-production equipment
Canada.....	GDO 1	*GDM 1	GEF 1	GEI 1			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	GDO 2	*GDM 2	GEF 2	GEI 2	GQG 2	GQL 2	GQT 2
Philippine Islands.....	GDO 63	*GDM 63	GEF 63	GEI 63			

*Effective July 2, 1941, these same general licenses will also authorize exportations of electrical machinery and apparatus (containing mica). See the *Bulletin* of June 21, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 104), p. 749.

[Released to the press July 3]

The Secretary of State announced on July 3 the issuance of general licenses, in accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941, authorizing the exportation of station, warehouse, and factory industrial trucks of any capacity, powered by electric storage batteries or gasoline motors; motor trucks and busses powered by diesel or semi-diesel engines; and motor truck and bus diesel and semi-diesel engines, as follows: License no. GDP 1 for Canada; no. GDP 2 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and no. GDP 63 for the Philippine Islands.

Existing general licenses authorizing the exportation of cobalt have been extended to include cobalt salts and compounds. These licenses are: No. GBT 1 for Canada; no. GBT 2 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and no. GBT 63 for the Philippine Islands.

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual license, the exportation of the articles and materials named to Canada, to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to the Philippine Islands, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate general-license number on the shipper's export declaration filed with the collector.

[Released to the press July 3]

The Secretary of State announced on July 3 that, in accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941, two additional general licenses have been issued for shipments passing through the United States.

The first of these general licenses, GIT-N/B, authorizes the exportation, without individual license, of shipments passing through the United States from the Netherlands Indies to any country in group B¹ or to Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands.

The other general license, GIT-B/N, authorizes the exportation from the United States, without individual license, of shipments passing through the United States from any country in group B, or from any country specifically named in the above list, to the Netherlands Indies.

¹ For the names of the countries to which these general licenses are applicable, see the *Bulletin* of May 10, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 98), pp. 560-561.

American Republics

U. S. MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF URUGUAYAN PROPOSAL TO TREAT AMERICAN REPUBLICS ENGAGED IN WAR AS NON-BELLIGERENTS

[Released to the press July 2]

On July 2 the Government of Uruguay made public in Montevideo the following text of a memorandum handed by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, to the Minister of Uruguay in Washington, Mr. J. Richling, on July 1, 1941:

"MEMORANDUM

"The Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America desires to inform His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay of the gratification with which the Government of the United States has learned of the views of the Government of Uruguay as communicated by Dr. Guani in his memorandum of June 21, 1941."

"The Government of Uruguay has once again lighted the way toward a constructive and practical cooperation between all of the American Republics at this moment which is more critical than any which has transpired since the achievement of their independence.

"A black night of fear and destruction and organized murder has engulfed almost all of Europe and a great part of the rest of the world. Aggression without comparison in history for its deliberately planned frightfulness has annihilated the independence of one country after another. The right inherent in every man and woman to worship God has been ruthlessly and methodically destroyed. The cultures of centuries, the cultures from which every one of the American nations has derived its own national inspiration have not only been temporarily blotted out but an endeavor is being made to extirpate them forever. No coun-

try anywhere, today, is secure from this unmasked lust for power and loot which has no limit but domination of the entire world.

"In view of this situation, the Government of Uruguay addresses itself to the other American Republics urging positive implementation of the policy of hemisphere solidarity already unanimously adopted by the American nations at previous inter-American conferences.

"Uruguay recalls that its great liberator Artigas, over a hundred years ago, recognized the common interests of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and suggested the undertaking of an offer of reciprocal and mutual assistance. Uruguay recollects that during the World War of 1914-1918 it adopted, long before its general acceptance in this hemisphere, the policy that any act susceptible of affecting adversely the rights of any nation of the Americas should be considered as constituting an offense committed against all the American nations, and should bring about a uniform and common reaction.

"Pursuant to this policy, Uruguay declared in 1917 that it would not treat as a belligerent any American country which, in defense of its own rights, should find itself in a state of war with nations of other continents. Finally, Uruguay recalls that the policy of solidarity which it espoused twenty-five years ago has now been accepted by all the other American countries in a series of inter-American instruments and, therefore, inquires of the other American Republics, whether, in their judgment, the moment is not opportune to give new content and definition to the policy of inter-American solidarity.

"The Government of the United States welcomes the opportunity afforded by the initiative of the Government of Uruguay briefly to

¹ Not printed herein.

restate the policies which it is presently pursuing.

"In the first place, the Government of the United States has considered it axiomatic that the security of each of the American Republics was dependent upon the security of all. It was for this simple but basic reason that it wholeheartedly supported at Buenos Aires, Lima, Panamá, and Habana the several agreements to make inviolate the peace, security and territorial integrity of the Americas.

"In the second place, the President of the United States has frequently declared, the last time formally before the chiefs of mission of the other American Republics in Washington on May 27 last,² the unshakable determination of the United States to give aid to whatever extent and in whatever quantity may lie within its power, to countries prepared to resist the forces of aggression. The Congress has passed legislation to enable the transfer of equipment and supplies to such countries, and practical assistance on a stupendous scale is now being furnished.

"In pursuance of these two policies, the one of hemispheric solidarity, the other of aid to countries resisting aggression—but both of them with one end in view, namely, the security of the Western Hemisphere—the Government of the United States has offered and extended cooperative assistance of various types to the other American Republics. The economic and financial resources of the United States, the naval and air base facilities acquired from Great Britain and from Denmark, and military and naval matériel, have been made available to all the American Republics on the fullest cooperative basis for the common defense of the New World.

"Equally significant of the desire and purpose of the United States to afford the greatest possible opportunity for realizing to the full the principle of hemispheric solidarity and defense, there was incorporated in the Neutral-

ity Act of 1939 a provision excepting, subject to certain conditions not here important, American states from the operation of the act when engaged in war against a non-American state or states.

"The safety of the Americas hangs in the balance today. Constructive and far-sighted action now on the part of all the American Republics acting together will ensure the preservation for future generations of those liberties and other blessings which our forefathers so laboriously gained.

"The Government of the United States welcomes and wholeheartedly supports the present initiative of the Government of Uruguay, and earnestly hopes that it may secure the common approval of the Governments of all of the American Republics.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"Washington, July 1, 1941."

PAYMENT BY MEXICO ON AGRARIAN CLAIMS

[Released to the press June 30]

The Mexican Ambassador at Washington on June 30 handed to the Acting Secretary of State the Mexican Government's check for one million dollars in payment of the amount due June 30, 1941 on account of the claims of American citizens whose lands in Mexico have been expropriated since August 30, 1927 under the Mexican agrarian program. The arrangement under which the payment became due was effected by this Government's note of November 9, 1938 and the Mexican Government's reply of November 12, 1938.³

This represents the third payment by Mexico on account of these claims, the first and second payments of one million dollars having been made on May 31, 1939 and June 29, 1940, respectively, under the arrangement of November 9-12, 1938.

The claims in question are under active consideration by the Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico.

² *Bulletin* of May 31, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 101), pp. 647-653.

³ *Press Release* of November 19, 1938 (vol. XIX, no. 477), pp. 339-342.

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through May 31, 1941, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3(a) of the act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of July 5, 1941, 59 pages).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 5]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 21, 1941:

William C. Burdett, of Knoxville, Tenn., Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State as Director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

George D. Hopper, of Danville, Ky., Consul General at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, has been assigned as Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The designation of James T. Scott, of Georgia, as Commercial Attaché at Athens, Greece, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Scott has been assigned as Consul at Beirut, Lebanon.

The assignment of Harold B. Quarton, of Algona, Iowa, as Consul General at Genoa, Italy, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Quarton has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Marcel E. Malige, of Lapwai, Idaho, Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Martinique, French West Indies.

Vinton Chapin, of Boston, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland.

Mason Turner, of Torrington, Conn., Consul at Lima, Peru, has been assigned as Consul at Perth, Australia.

Archibald R. Randolph, of Virginia, Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Adrian B. Colquitt, of Savannah, Ga., Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Elim O'Shaughnessy, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

William Frank Lebus, Jr., of Cynthiana, Ky., Clerk at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, has been appointed Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONVENTION PROVIDING FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN
INDIAN INSTITUTE

Panama

The Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated June 27, 1941 that the Panamanian Minister at Mexico City, in a note dated May 26, 1941, notified the Government of Mexico of the adherence of Panama to the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940. The adherence of Panama was made in accordance with section 2 of article 16 of the convention and is subject to the constitutional approval of the National Assembly of Panama.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Thailand

According to notification no. 382 dated May 1, 1941 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern the Legation of Thailand at Lisbon informed the Bureau by a letter dated March 25, 1941 that the Thai Government had approved the revisions as adopted at Cairo in April 1938 of the General Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations and Telephone Regulations, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of 1932.

Legislation

Joint Resolution To authorize the President of the United States to invite the governments of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to participate in a meeting of the national directors of the meteorological services of those countries, to be held in the United States as soon as practicable, in 1941 or 1942; to invite Regional Commissions III or IV of the International Meteorological Organization to meet concurrently therewith; and to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of organizing and holding such meetings. [S. J. Res. 81.] Approved June 24, 1941. (Public Law 125, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To amend sections 4613 and 4614 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to include captures of aircraft as prizes of war. [S. 992.] Approved June 24, 1941. (Public Law 127, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Joint Resolution To permit travel by a ship of Canadian registry between American ports. [S. J. Res. 65.] Approved June 26, 1941. (Public Law 134, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

An Act Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes. [H.R. 4276.] Approved June 28, 1941. (Public Law 135, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) [Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, pp. 1-15.] 44 pp.

Extending the Period for the Sale or Destruction of Articles Imported for Exhibition at the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs of 1940. (H. Rept. 774 and S. Rept. 500, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 173.) 5 pp. each.

Instruction at the United States Military Academy To Be Given to One Person From Each American Republic. (S. Rept. 497, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 206.) 4 pp.

Supplemental Estimate for Foreign Air-Mail Transportation: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for the Post Office Department for Foreign Air-Mail Transportation, Fiscal Year 1942,

Amounting to \$613,486. (S. Doc. 87, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1941: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5196, an Act Making Appropriations To Supply Deficiencies in Certain Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941, and for Prior Fiscal Years, To Provide Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942, and for Other Purposes. [Department of State, pp. 109-111.] ii, 111 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Extradition: Supplementary Convention Between the United States of America and Mexico—Signed at Mexico City August 16, 1939; proclaimed April 4, 1941. Treaty Series 967. 4 pp. 5c.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The St. Lawrence Survey, Part V: The St. Lawrence Seaway and Future Transportation Requirements. xvi, 83 pp., tables, charts. (Department of Commerce.) 15c.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

General Licenses Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto:

[Amendment to] General License No. 29. June 27, 1941. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 1, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 127), p. 3174.

[Amendments to] General Licenses No. 2, 5, 25, 27, and [revocation of] General Licenses No. 16 and 23. June 30, 1941. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 2, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 128), pp. 3214-3215.

General Rulings Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto: [Amendment to] General Ruling No. 6. June 27, 1941. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 1, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 127), p. 3174.

Values of Foreign Moneys. July 1, 1941. (Treasury Department.) [1941 Department Circular No. 1.] *Federal Register*, July 3, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 129), pp. 3232-3233.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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Iceland

DEFENSE OF ICELAND BY UNITED STATES FORCES

[Released to the press by the White House July 7]

The text of a message from the President to the Congress, dated July 7, 1941, transmitting a message received from the Prime Minister of Iceland and the reply of the President of the United States, relating to use of United States forces in Iceland, follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting herewith for the information of the Congress a message I received from the Prime Minister of Iceland on July first and the reply I addressed on the same day to the Prime Minister of Iceland in response to this message.

In accordance with the understanding so reached, forces of the United States Navy have today arrived in Iceland in order to supplement, and eventually to replace, the British forces which have until now been stationed in Iceland in order to insure the adequate defense of that country.

As I stated in my message to the Congress of September third last¹ regarding the acquisition of certain naval and air bases from Great Britain in exchange for certain over-age destroyers, considerations of safety from overseas attack are fundamental.

The United States cannot permit the occupation by Germany of strategic outposts in the Atlantic to be used as air or naval bases for eventual attack against the Western Hemisphere. We have no desire to see any change in the present sovereignty of those regions. Assurance that such outposts in our defense-frontier remain in friendly hands is the very foundation of our national security and of the national security of every one of the independent nations of the New World.

For the same reason substantial forces of the United States have now been sent to the bases acquired last year from Great Britain in Trinidad and in British Guiana in the south in order to forestall any pincers movement undertaken by Germany against the Western Hemisphere. It is essential that Germany should not be able successfully to employ such tactics through sudden seizure of strategic points in the south Atlantic and in the north Atlantic.

The occupation of Iceland by Germany would constitute a serious threat in three dimensions:

The threat against Greenland and the northern portion of the North American Continent, including the Islands which lie off it.

¹ *Bulletin of September 7, 1940* (vol. III, no. 63), p. 201.

The threat against all shipping in the north Atlantic.

The threat against the steady flow of munitions to Britain—which is a matter of broad policy clearly approved by the Congress.

It is, therefore, imperative that the approaches between the Americas and those strategic outposts, the safety of which this country regards as essential to its national security, and which it must therefore defend, shall remain open and free from all hostile activity or threat thereof.

As Commander-in-Chief I have consequently issued orders to the Navy that all necessary steps be taken to insure the safety of communications in the approaches between Iceland and the United States, as well as on the seas between the United States and all other strategic outposts.

This Government will insure the adequate defense of Iceland with full recognition of the independence of Iceland as a sovereign state.

In my message to the Prime Minister of Iceland I have given the people of Iceland the assurance that the American forces sent there would in no way interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of that country, and that immediately upon the termination of the present international emergency all American forces will be at once withdrawn, leaving the people of Iceland and their Government in full and sovereign control of their own territory.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 7, 1941.

Message sent by the Prime Minister of Iceland to the President of the United States

In a conversation of June 24th, the British Minister explained that British forces in Iceland are required elsewhere. At the same time he stressed the immense importance of adequate defense of Iceland. He also called my attention to the declaration of the President of the United States to the effect that he must

take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the Western Hemisphere—one of the President's measures is to assist in the defense of Iceland—and that the President is therefore prepared to send here immediately United States troops to supplement and eventually to replace the British force here. But that he does not consider that he can take this course except at the invitation of the Iceland Government.

After careful consideration of all the circumstances the Iceland Government, in view of the present state of affairs, admit that this measure is in accordance with the interest of Iceland, and therefore are ready to entrust the protection of Iceland to United States on the following conditions:

1. United States promise to withdraw all their military forces land, air and sea from Iceland immediately on conclusion of present war.

2. United States further promise to recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland and to exercise their best efforts with those powers which will negotiate the peace treaty at the conclusion of the present war in order that such treaty shall likewise recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland.

3. United States promise not to interfere with Government of Iceland neither while their armed forces remain in this country nor afterwards.

4. United States promise to organize the defense of the country in such a way as to ensure the greatest possible safety for the inhabitants themselves and assure that they suffer minimum disturbance from military activities; these activities being carried out in consultation with Iceland authorities as far as possible. Also because of small population of Iceland and consequent danger to nation from presence of a numerous army, great care must be taken that only picked troops are sent here. Military authorities should be also instructed to keep in mind that Icelanders have been unarmed for centuries and are entirely unaccustomed

to military discipline and conduct of troops towards the inhabitants of the country should be ordered accordingly.

5. United States undertake defense of the country without expense to Iceland and promise compensation for all damage occasioned to the inhabitants by their military activities.

6. United States promise to further interests of Iceland in every way in their power, including that of supplying the country with sufficient necessities, of securing necessary shipping to and from the country and of making in other respects favorable commercial and trade agreements with it.

7. Iceland Government expects that declaration made by President in this connection will be in agreement with these promises on the part of Iceland, and Government would much appreciate its being given the opportunity of being cognizant with wording of this declaration before it is published.

8. On the part of Iceland it is considered obvious that if United States undertake defense of the country it must be strong enough to meet every eventuality and particularly in the beginning it is expected that as far as possible effort will be made to prevent any special danger in connection with changeover. Iceland Government lays special stress on there being sufficient airplanes for defensive purposes wherever they are required and they can be used as soon as decision is made for United States to undertake the defense of the country.

This decision is made on the part of Iceland as an absolutely free and sovereign state and it is considered as a matter of course that United States will from the beginning recognize this legal status of the country, both states immediately exchanging diplomatic representatives.

Message sent by the President of the United States in response to a message from the Prime Minister of Iceland

I have received your message in which you have informed me that after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Iceland Gov-

ernment, in view of the present state of affairs, admits that the sending to Iceland of United States troops to supplement and eventually to replace the present British forces there would be in accordance with the interests of Iceland and that, therefore, the Iceland Government is ready to entrust the protection of Iceland to the United States on the following considerations:

1. United States promise to withdraw all their military forces land, air and sea from Iceland immediately on conclusion of present war.

2. United States further promise to recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland and to exercise their best efforts with those powers which will negotiate the peace treaty at the conclusion of the present war in order that such treaty shall likewise recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland.

3. United States promise not to interfere with Government of Iceland neither while their armed forces remain in this country nor afterwards.

4. United States promise to organize the defense of the country in such a way as to ensure the greatest possible safety for the inhabitants themselves and assure that they suffer minimum disturbance from military activities; these activities being carried out in consultation with Iceland authorities as far as possible. Also because of small population of Iceland and consequent danger to nation from presence of a numerous army, great care must be taken that only picked troops are sent here. Military authorities should be also instructed to keep in mind that Icelanders have been unarmed for centuries and are entirely unaccustomed to military discipline and conduct of troops towards the inhabitants of the country should be ordered accordingly.

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7. Iceland Government expect that declaration made by President in this connection will be in agreement with these promises on the part of Iceland, and Government would much appreciate its being given the opportunity of being cognizant with wording of this declaration before it is published.

8. On the part of Iceland it is considered obvious that if United States undertake defense of the country it must be strong enough to meet every eventuality and particularly in the beginning it is expected that as far as possible efforts will be made to prevent any special danger in connection with change-over. Iceland Government lays special stress on there being sufficient airplanes for defensive purposes wherever they are required and they can be used as soon as decision is made for United States to undertake the defense of the country.

You further state that this decision is made on the part of Iceland as an absolutely free and sovereign state and that it is considered as a matter of course that the United States will from the beginning recognize the legal status of Iceland, both states immediately exchanging diplomatic representatives.

I take pleasure in confirming to you hereby that the conditions set forth in your communication now under acknowledgment are fully acceptable to the Government of the United States and that these conditions will be observed in the relations between the United States and Iceland. I may further say that it will give me pleasure to request of the Congress its agreement in order that diplomatic representatives may be exchanged between our two countries.

It is the announced policy of the Government of the United States to undertake to join with

the other nations of the Western Hemisphere in the defense of the New World against any attempt at aggression. In the opinion of this Government, it is imperative that the integrity and independence of Iceland should be preserved because of the fact that any occupation of Iceland by a power whose only too clearly apparent plans for world conquest include the domination of the peoples of the New World would at once directly menace the security of the entire Western Hemisphere.

It is for that reason that in response to your message, the Government of the United States will send immediately troops to supplement and eventually to replace the British forces now there.

The steps so taken by the Government of the United States are taken in full recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Iceland and with the clear understanding that American military or naval forces sent to Iceland will in no wise interfere in the slightest degree with the internal and domestic affairs of the Icelandic people; and with the further understanding that immediately upon the termination of the present international emergency, all such military and naval forces will be at once withdrawn leaving the people of Iceland and their Government in full sovereign control of their own territory.

The people of Iceland hold a proud position among the democracies of the world, with a historic tradition of freedom and of individual liberty which is more than a thousand years old. It is, therefore, all the more appropriate that in response to your message, the Government of the United States, while undertaking this defensive measure for the preservation of the independence and security of the democracies of the New World should at the same time be afforded the privilege of cooperating in this manner with your Government in the defense of the historic democracy of Iceland.

I am communicating this message, for their information, to the Governments of all of the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

American Republics

PRIORITY AID FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL MILL IN BRAZIL

[Released to the press July 9]

Priority aid for the construction of a \$45,000,000 steel mill in Brazil has been assured by the Office of Production Management, acting on recommendations of the Department of State.

The decision to aid Brazil through priorities is in accordance with this Government's policy of assisting the other American republics to obtain essential materials in this country, so far as this is compatible with our own defense requirements.

The National Steel Company of Brazil has already started ground-breaking operations. The priority aid, permitting the company to obtain steel, machinery, and many other kinds of equipment promptly, is designed to make possible the completion of this mill within two and one-half to three years.

Of the total cost of \$45,000,000, the sum of \$20,000,000 is being supplied through a loan from the Export-Import Bank. The rest is being supplied by the Brazilian Government and Brazilian financial institutions. The \$20,000,000 supplied by this country is to be spent in the United States, through contracts with from 250 to 300 different manufacturers and suppliers.

The contracts and orders involved will be given priority ratings sufficiently high to secure adequate deliveries, without delaying deliveries of our own defense contracts.

As a result of the conversations held at Washington in the early part of 1939 between Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, the Foreign Minister of Brazil, and officials of this Government,¹ a

commitment was made on the part of the United States to assist Brazil in the development of its economic resources and of its industries.

The steel-mill project was thereafter presented by the Brazilian Government as the most important single item in this program. Such a mill is of major importance to Brazil and also is of considerable interest to the United States. Not only will it provide for the utilization of a portion of Brazil's vast natural resources but it will also tend to improve the general standard of living of the country and thereby increase the market for products of the United States.

The output of the Brazilian steel mill will to that extent relieve the pressure on American industries in the prosecution of the Brazilian re-armament program.

In consideration of the foregoing factors and in the light of the demands on the American defense program, the Office of Production Management, acting upon the recommendations of the Department of State, which were concurred in by the Army and Navy Munitions Board, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, agreed to give the project the consideration which it deserves with a view to granting the necessary priorities for the equipment destined for the mill. The OPM's Priorities, Production, and Purchases Divisions, and the Army and Navy Munitions Board have accordingly worked out a program which will permit construction of the mill according to schedule and without interference with the defense program.

¹ See *Press Releases* of March 11, 1939 (vol. XX, no. 493), pp. 174-182.

REPRESENTATION OF UNITED STATES BUSINESS IN OTHER AMERICAN
REPUBLICS

[Released to the press by the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics July 11]

Undesirable agents in Central and South America of United States business firms have lost more than 1,000 accounts since the Federal Government moved to eliminate all agents discovered to be engaged in anti-American activities. In some cases a single anti-American firm has lost as many as 15 accounts, and many have lost 5 or more accounts.

Despite the complexity and expense of terminating contractual relations, more than 50 percent of the United States business being handled by anti-American agents has so far been canceled, and work is proceeding to eliminate the balance.

With the cooperation of 17,000 export firms in this country, a close check is being kept of all new or prospective representatives or new accounts that companies in this country undertake. So far only one case has come to the attention of the Government where a United States firm inadvertently had taken on an agent who had been dropped by a competitor. This was immediately rectified. It is not anticipated that there will be any further cases, but if there are, appropriate steps will be taken to see that they are rectified.

As a result of the Government's program, which has been undertaken jointly by the Departments of Commerce and State and the Office of the Coordinator, machinery has been set up to insure a continuous flow of information both on undesirable firms and on satisfactory agencies which are available to United States agents in the other republics. A large

amount of important information is being systematically collected and analyzed and is being made available to all Government departments and agencies for their use in administration of their defense duties.

The records today contain information concerning some 5,000 firms in Latin America. Of this number over 1,000 are, on the basis of present information, definitely known to be identified with anti-American activities and, therefore, undesirable as connections of United States companies under existing conditions.

A further result of the Government's program has been the replacement by many United States companies having branch operations or traveling representatives in Latin America, of certain managers, employees, and traveling representatives. In addition, there have been numerous liquidations or reorganizations of undesirable agencies as the result of the loss or threatened loss of United States business accounts. In a number of important cases such steps have resulted in the elimination of anti-American influence in the firms.

In commenting on the progress of this program, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, said: "The Government has had excellent cooperation from the export industry as a whole, including the trade associations concerned with foreign-trade problems. Exporters in this country recognize the importance of having their interests and the interests of the Nation represented in the other American republics at all times by firms and individuals whose loyalty to the policy of hemisphere solidarity cannot be questioned."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF ARGENTINE INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press July 9]

The following message from the President of the United States was read on his behalf on radio programs to be transmitted to Argentina by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co. on July 9, 1941:

"I am particularly glad to have the opportunity to send the greetings of the people and Government of the United States of America to the people and Government of the Republic of Argentina on this day commemorating the Declaration of Argentine Independence in 1816 which consolidated the ardent and persistent efforts of the people of that great country to win liberty for themselves and their children. This day, following within a few days as it does the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, emphasizes the close relationship between the ideals and aspirations of the peoples of our two Republics. The spiritual affinity between Argentina and the United States, to which the Acting President of the Argentine Nation, Dr. Ramón Castillo, alluded in his generous expressions only a few days ago on the Fourth of July, has grown ever stronger during the century and more since the seeds of that affinity were sown.

"The Government of the United States is proud to participate actively in the celebration of this anniversary through the representation from its armed forces which the Argentine Government cordially invited to Buenos Aires for the occasion. This pride is more than justified in the commemoration of unwavering devotion to the principle of liberty and in the recognition of the firm determination of the free people of this hemisphere to maintain that principle for which their forefathers so valiantly fought. During these critical times, when the American republics are confronted

with the active danger presented by the challenge abroad today to the Christian civilization which they cherish as a precious heritage, it is especially heartening to participate in an eloquent expression of the unity of ideals which firmly binds the chain of free republics of this hemisphere.

"In paying tribute to the memories of those brave patriots who brought the Argentine Republic into existence and to their successors who built upon this achievement to make the great nation that is Argentina today, we may take courage and inspiration and the strength of conviction to preserve the liberty for which they were prepared to give the last full measure of devotion."

[Released to the press July 9]

The President has sent the following telegram to the Acting President of Argentina, His Excellency Dr. Ramón Castillo:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 8, 1941.

"The anniversary of the Declaration of Argentine Independence has afforded me an opportunity, of which I am deeply appreciative, to send greetings on behalf of the people and Government of the United States to the people and Government of your great country. This occasion, which commemorates a declaration so closely related to the one in this country which Your Excellency so generously remembered only a few days ago, again emphasizes the profound spiritual affinity of the peoples of Argentina and the United States in their unflagging efforts to gain and maintain lasting freedom.

"I send Your Excellency the assurances of my highest regard.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency Dr. Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic:

"JULY 8, 1941.

"On the anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence, I send most cordial greetings of the Government of the United States to the Government of the Great Argentine nation and best wishes for the welfare of the Argentine people. It is deeply heartening during this period of emergency to be vividly reminded by this celebration that the ideals and governing principles of the peoples of our two Republics are firmly rooted in the same ground of liberty.

"Please accept my best wishes for Your Excellency's personal well-being and happiness.

SUMNER WELLES"

The Near East

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF BURMA

A proclamation (no. 2495) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Burma and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Burma or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from June 10, 1941, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on July 1, 1941. The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* of July 8, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 131), page 3263.

Europe

SURVIVORS OF THE S. S. "ZAMZAM"

[Released to the press July 11]

As a result of extended negotiations with the German Government, it has been arranged that the American ambulance drivers who were on the *Zamzam* when she was sunk on April 17, 1941, in the South Atlantic, subsequently landed in France and up to the present detained by the German authorities in occupied France, will now be released.

The ambulance drivers will proceed to Lisbon, from which point they will be repatriated to the United States on the U.S.S. *West Point* which is proceeding to exchange German and Italian consular personnel for American consular personnel from German- and Italian-held territories. The ship is expected to sail from Lisbon July 25 direct for New York, arriving there about August 1.

A list of American ambulance drivers to be repatriated to the United States on the U.S.S. *West Point*, follows:

George Butcher, of Chula Vista, Calif.
 Michael Clark, of New York, N. Y.
 Ray Colcord, Jr., of Tulsa, Okla.
 James W. Crudgington, of Carmel, Calif.
 William A. Davidson, of Worcester, Mass.
 Henry Emsheimer, of New York, N. Y.
 Philip N. Faversham, of Concord, Mass.
 George C. Finneran, of Rye, N. Y.
 Thomas O. Greenough, of Staunton, Va.
 Raymond Haviland, of St. Louis, Mo.
 Frederick W. Hocing, of Rochester, N. Y.
 Arthur T. Jeffress, of California.
 Donald King, of Chevy Chase, Md.
 Arthur Krida, Jr., of South Kent, Conn.
 John Morris, of New York, N. Y.
 Arthur Mueller, of Butte, Mont.
 Robert Lewis Redgate, of Rye, N. Y.
 John W. Ryan, of Newton, Mass.
 James W. Stewart, of Oneonta, N. Y.
 George O. Ticheoner, of East Orange, N. J.
 William A. Wydenbruck-Loe, of New York, N. Y.

Commercial Policy

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT MEETING

[Released to the press July 9]

At the invitation of the Government of the United States, officials of the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom have come to Washington to discuss with officials of this Government the present situation and the outlook with respect to international trade in wheat and to consider what steps might be recommended to their Governments with regard to the wheat-surplus problem. Those who will participate in the discussions are as follows:

Argentina

Mr. Anselmo M. Viacava, Commercial Counselor,
Argentine Embassy, Washington

Australia

Mr. F. P. McDougall, Economic Adviser to the
Australian Government

Canada

Mr. George H. McIvor, Chief Commissioner, Canadian
Wheat Board

Mr. R. V. Biddulph, European Commissioner,
Canadian Wheat Board

Mr. Charles Wilson, Chief, Agricultural Branch,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Mr. A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services,
Dominion Department of Agriculture

Mr. J. E. Coyne, Financial Attaché, Canadian Legation,
Washington

United Kingdom

Mr. H. F. Carhill, Chief British Representative,
Chairman of the International Wheat Advisory
Committee

United States

Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

Mr. R. M. Evans, Administrator, Agricultural
Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture

Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Chief, Division of Commercial
Treaties and Agreements, Department of State

(Alternate: Mr. Jacques J. Reinstein, Principal
Divisional Assistant, Division of Commercial
Treaties and Agreements, Department of State)

Mr. Loyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, American
Embassy at London

International Wheat Advisory Committee

Mr. Andrew Cairns, Secretary

The first meeting will take place at the Department of State on July 10. Subsequent meetings will be held at the Department of Agriculture.

[Released to the press July 10]

The remarks of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, at the opening session of the International Wheat Meeting at Washington, July 10, 1941, follow:

"I am happy to welcome you to Washington, and I want to express my gratification that all your Governments have considered it desirable to participate in these discussions. This meeting is a practical example of the constantly increasing collaboration which is taking place between the American republics and the countries of the British Commonwealth. This developing habit of cooperation and the contacts being made by officials who are concerned with the problems involved in our mutual relations will undoubtedly assist us in meeting and overcoming many difficulties we would once have regarded as insuperable.

"The mere discussion of problems of mutual interest will not suffice, however. If we are to avoid the recurrence after the present war of the economic dislocations which marked the period following the last war, with their tragic effects upon the standards of living of all countries, and their incentive to domestic unrest and international violence, we must devise

practical means of assuring the restoration of healthy international trade based on the principle of equality of treatment. If we fail to do so, we will find ourselves again treading the path which has once before led us to disaster.

"All of us today are faced with grave and difficult problems. Our preoccupation with the most immediate of these problems, however, should not blind us to the necessity of keeping longer-term objectives clearly in mind. Neither should the problems of war prevent us from working towards solutions which will enable us to deal with questions of peace. Many of our current problems can be solved only on the basis of assurances as to the plans and programs of other countries in dealing with similar problems now and after the war. I do not think it is an overstatement to say that the shape of the post-war world will be determined in no small measure by the actions which we take during the war.

"In calling the present meeting to discuss the international wheat situation, the Government of the United States has had in mind the fact that all of us who are wheat producers are faced at present with problems of a somewhat similar character, although of varying degrees of intensity. All of us are faced with growing surpluses of wheat. I am informed that the prospect is that in another year these surpluses will probably total a billion and a half bushels, a quantity which may well hang over the international wheat markets for years. As producers and as holders of these surpluses, we have a common interest in the possibilities which may exist of providing for their orderly liquidation. We have a common interest in the conditions which will prevail in the international wheat market when the war is over. We have a common interest in the restoration of the prosperity of our purchasers of wheat and in the need for relief in devastated areas immediately after the war.

"As officials who have responsibilities in connection with the wheat-export policies of your respective Governments, these problems merit your most serious consideration. I trust that,

as a result of your study of the wheat situation, you will find it possible to recommend constructive measures for the solution of these problems which will be to the mutual advantage of all our countries.

"I wish you all success in achieving the satisfactory results which we all anticipate from this meeting."

Cultural Relations

VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINEAN

[Released to the press July 12]

Dr. José A. Sarálegui, distinguished medical scientist of Buenos Aires, will arrive in New York on July 14 aboard the S.S. *Argentina* to visit this country at the invitation of the Department of State.

Dr. Sarálegui is a specialist in the field of radiology, having been a founder of the Argentine Society of Radiology and Electrology and having served as Chief of Radiology and Physiotherapy of the Rivadavia Hospital. As a writer in his specialty he has been active as chief editor of the Radiology Section of the *Review of the Argentine Medical Association*.

After his graduation with honors from the School of Medical Sciences of Buenos Aires, Dr. Sarálegui studied in Europe for two years. At various times since completing his European studies, he has been engaged in teaching as a professor in the School of Medical Sciences of the National University of Buenos Aires. He has contributed to his nation's medical advancement by participation in various national medical congresses and as secretary of the Argentine Medical Association.

The work of Dr. Sarálegui is also well known outside his own country. He was a delegate to the Congress of the American X-Ray Society in Washington and is a corresponding member of the same group. In addition, he served as a member of the Ligne Franco-Anglo-Américaine Contre le Cancer and has

collaborated with other medical journals in Argentina and abroad. At present, Dr. Sarálegui is on the Board of the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norteamericano. As a member of this organization he is much interested in United States affairs and in the promotion of cultural exchange between this country and Argentina.

On his arrival in New York, Dr. Sarálegui will be met by an officer of the Department of State and will then proceed to Washington where he will confer with Department of State officials in connection with plans for his stay in this country.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The following departmental orders have been signed by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles:

Departmental Order 949 (signed July 1):

"Mr. Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., a Foreign Service officer of Class VII, is hereby designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, effective as of June 30, 1941."

Departmental Order 952 (signed July 9):

"Mr. Max W. Thornburg has been appointed a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, effective July 7, 1941, and has been assigned to the Office of the Adviser on International Economic Affairs. He will act as consultant on petroleum matters."

Departmental Order 953 (signed July 10):

"Mr. Monnett B. Davis, a Foreign Service officer of Class I, is hereby assigned as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, effective July 12. Mr. Davis is, under this assignment, authorized to perform all of the duties and functions incident to the position of Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration."

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 12]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 5, 1941:

J. Klahr Huddle, of Fort Recovery, Ohio, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of American Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Jefferson Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Thomas McEnelly, of New York, N. Y., as Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, has been canceled.

The assignment of Don C. Bliss, Jr., of Biloxi, Miss., as Consul at London, England, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Bliss has been designated Acting Commercial Attaché at London, England.

Charles H. Derry, of Macon, Ga., Consul at Perth, Western Australia, has been assigned as Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Lewis V. Boyle, of California, Consul at Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico, died on June 30, 1941.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, Second Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of Gerald Warner, of Northampton, Mass., as Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Warner has been assigned as Consul at Kobe, Japan.

William C. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., who has been serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Alfred H. Lovell, Jr., of Michigan, as Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Lovell has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Kenneth Buren Wasson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul in the Embassy at Lima, Peru.

FOREIGN SERVICE REGULATIONS

On July 5, 1941, the President signed Executive Order 8818 amending the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States (Chapter XV: Documentation of Merchandise). For text of this order see the *Federal Register* of July 9, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 132), pages 3313-3314.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

The Third General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, which met in Lima, Peru, from March 30 to April 8, 1941, was attended by official delegates from all of the 21 American republics. Delegates from the United States of America were listed in the *Bulletin* of March 22, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 91), page 343. Dr. Bolton, Dr. Shottwell, and Dr. Whitaker, who were appointed as delegates, did not, however, attend.

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History, an official inter-American organization with headquarters in Mexico City, was established pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Sixth International Conference of American States for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information on geographical and historical questions of mutual interest to the

American republics. An assembly, held periodically and composed of delegates from the American republics, directs and reviews the work of the Institute.

The discussions of the Third General Assembly were divided into four sections, two for geography and two for history, as follows:

- I. Physical and mathematical geography—topography, geodesy, cartography, and geomorphology
- II. Human geography, ethnography, historical geography, economic geography, and biological geography
- III. Pre-Columbian history and archaeology and colonial history
- IV. History of the American revolutions and post-revolutionary history

Each section elected its own chairman, and Mr. S. W. Boggs, delegate from the United States of America, was designated chairman of section I. More than 100 papers were presented during the meetings of these sections. A Board of Directors for the Institute was named to serve until the next Assembly, the United States member being Dr. John C. Merriam.

A total of 54 resolutions was approved by the delegates. Many of these evidenced the theme of Pan American solidarity and recommended further cooperation between the American nations along geographic and historical lines in the creation of commissions and other inter-American entities; the preparation and publication of maps and books; the exchange of professors and students of anthropology; the development of geographic courses and the establishment of geographic institutes; the preservation of flora and fauna; the study of factors which might determine the adaptation to living conditions at different elevations above sea level; and the establishment of libraries. The Institute was directed to undertake the compilation and publication of varied material, including an American historical atlas of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

One important resolution related to the creation of a commission on cartography, to be established in the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. The purpose of this commission is the facilitation and development of the most modern methods in making maps in the countries of the Western Hemisphere in accordance with their own map-making needs.

A detailed account of the Assembly will be published by the Peruvian Government.

At the final general session, the Assembly agreed to meet next in December 1942 at Caracas, Venezuela, the date coinciding with the Bolívar Centenary. This will be a special meeting; the next regular meeting will be held in Santiago, Chile, probably in 1944.

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press July 9]

The Secretary of State announced on July 9 that general license GDG 2, authorizing the exportation to Great Britain and Northern Ireland of certain machine tools and allied products, had been amended to include only precision instruments for use in the metal-working industries. At the same time, it was announced that new general licenses authorizing the exportation of machine tools and allied products to Great Britain and Northern Ireland had been issued, as follows:

License No. GDA 2 for machinery for melting or casting
 GDB 2 for machinery for pressing into form
 GDC 2 for machinery for cutting or grinding
 GDD 2 for machinery for welding
 GDE 2 for abrasives and abrasive products
 GDF 2 for plastic molding machines and presses
 GDH 2 for construction, conveying, mining, and quarrying machinery
 GDK 2 for hydraulic pumps
 GDL 2 for tools incorporating industrial diamonds

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual license, the exportation of any of the articles and materials enumerated in the above list to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate general-license number on the shipper's export declaration filed with the collector.

Collectors of customs were informed on July 11, 1941 as follows:

"Further reference is made to the final sentence of the Department's telegram of June 20,¹ stating that no licenses outstanding as of that date authorizing the exportation of petroleum products would be valid, with certain exceptions, for shipments from any port located on the Atlantic coast.

"This should not be construed as a revocation of licenses issued prior to June 20 in which a port on the Atlantic coast was named as the proposed port of exit. Such licenses are valid for exportations from any port of exit other than those on the Atlantic coast and it was intended that persons holding valid licenses but unable to export through Atlantic coast ports should nevertheless be able to make shipments of petroleum products from other ports of exit.

"Unless a license showing a date of issuance subsequent to June 20 specifically names a port of exit located on the Atlantic coast, it should not be honored for the exportation of petroleum products through such a port. Hence the rule that licenses are valid for exportation from any port of exit is modified to that extent."

¹ See the *Bulletin* of June 21, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 104), pp. 750-751.

Numbers assigned to every country for which general licenses are now in existence follow:

Canada	1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	2
Cuba.....	3
Argentina.....	4
Bolivia.....	5
Brazil.....	6
Chile.....	7
Colombia.....	8
Costa Rica.....	9
Curaçao, including Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba, and St. Martin (Netherlands portion) ..	10
Dominican Republic.....	11
Ecuador.....	12
El Salvador.....	13
Guatemala.....	14
Haiti.....	15
Honduras.....	16
Mexico.....	17

Nicaragua.....	18
Panama.....	19
Paraguay.....	20
Peru.....	21
Surinam.....	22
Uruguay.....	23
Venezuela.....	24
Australia (except Papua and the Territory of New Guinea under mandate) and Nauru, mandated territory.....	26
Bahamas.....	27
Barbados.....	28
Bermuda.....	29
Newfoundland.....	47
New Zealand.....	48
Palestine and Trans-Jordan.....	51
Union of South Africa, including South-West Africa.....	57
Egypt.....	59
Greenland.....	61
Iceland.....	62
Philippine Islands.....	63

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, Etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press July 10]

NOTE: In the tables set forth below relating to arms-export licenses issued and arms exported, statistics concerning shipments authorized and made to the British Commonwealth of Nations, the British Empire, British mandates, and the armed forces elsewhere of Great Britain and its allies are not listed separately but are combined under the heading British Commonwealth of Nations.

The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1941 up to and including the month of May:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Angola.....	I (4) V (1) (2)		\$16.07 3,156.00 313.37
Total.....		193.37	3,479.44
Argentina.....	I (1) (4) III (2) IV (1) (2)		52.35 892.00 60.00 19,644.00 8,530.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Argentina—Continued.	V (1)	\$7,105.28	\$9,005.28
	(2)	.....	33,348.08
	(3)	.....	29,465.76
	VII (1)	.....	19,845.00
	(2)	136,400.00	187,730.00
Total	.....	144,534.28	308,632.47
Bolivia	I (4)	542.00	697.00
	IV (1)	.....	864.00
	(2)	.....	673.40
	V (1)	.....	17,400.00
	VII (1)	86.64	808.64
Total	.....	628.64	20,443.04
Brazil	I (1)	75.25	555.75
	(2)	.....	6,805.25
	(4)	427,946.87	431,144.57
	(5)	5,696.00	5,696.00
	III (1)	54,000.00	54,000.00
	(2)	.....	1,560.00
	IV (1)	.....	78,410.50
	(2)	1,925.60	17,124.60
	V (1)	123,800.00	459,254.00
	(2)	12,812.00	79,529.67
	(3)	31,574.72	262,625.72
	VII (1)	.....	21,180.00
	Total	657,830.44	1,407,296.06
British Commonwealth of Nations, the British Empire, British mandates, and the armed forces elsewhere of Great Britain and its allies.	I (1)	38,178.35	27,604,175.57
	(2)	2,593,254.50	18,725,679.79
	(3)	3,856,269.00	30,301,876.70
	(4)	6,225,179.62	108,102,883.13
	(5)	1,672,399.00	5,099,567.08
	(6)	4,131,151.00	21,637,014.00
	II	150.00	6,354,748.00
	III (1)	47,992,739.30	323,498,054.09
	(2)	115,912.00	209,813.87
	IV (1)	45,162.40	1,922,613.56
	(2)	58,542.45	3,434,985.30
	V (1)	1,250,998.00	1,879,543.00
	(2)	4,136,217.60	51,190,650.22
(3)	5,447,198.40	48,453,198.37	
VI (2)	4,718.00	7,467.00	
VII (1)	4,865,568.14	16,940,627.23	
(2)	495,940.00	2,218,431.37	
Total	.....	82,929,568.76	667,581,328.88
Chile	I (3)	.....	38,080.00
	III (1)	.....	300,000.00
	IV (1)	.....	584.60
	(2)	.....	3,687.31
	V (1)	4,300.00	6,400.00
	(2)	103.85	28,352.85
	(3)	.....	39,602.75
	VII (1)	4,000.00	4,388.80
(2)	14,198.00	27,096.92	
Total	.....	22,601.85	448,193.23
China	I (2)	.....	468,699.25
	III (4)	.....	6,307,732.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
China—Continued.	(2)	.....	\$2,500.00
	V (2)	.....	15,775.00
	(3)	.....	987,700.00
	VII (1)	.....	337,120.00
	(2)	.....	245,002.64
Total	.....	.....	8,364,528.89
Colombia	I (1)	\$49.28	49.28
	(4)	84.30	161.30
	(5)	6,500.00	6,500.00
	IV (1)	184.00	4,661.50
	(2)	.....	580.00
	V (1)	.....	6,200.00
	(3)	.....	2,297.50
	VII (1)	2,500.00	26,780.00
(2)	.....	5,575.29	
(3)	.....	2,944.00	
Total	.....	9,317.58	53,628.87
Costa Rica	I (4)	.....	2.00
	IV (1)	1,019.55	1,078.55
	(2)	171.00	195.00
	V (1)	.....	22,286.00
	(2)	2,775.60	3,869.20
	(3)	4,000.00	4,000.00
	VII (1)	164.00	481.20
Total	.....	8,130.15	31,911.95
Cuba	I (1)	.....	134.00
	(4)	317.55	500.55
	III (1)	.....	6,750.00
	IV (1)	.....	1,419.00
	(2)	2,905.00	8,974.00
	V (2)	.....	1,195.00
	VII (1)	.....	5,944.28
(2)	.....	744.50	
Total	.....	3,222.55	25,661.33
Dominican Republic	IV (2)	.....	266.00
	VII (1)	.....	903.60
Total	.....	.....	1,169.60
Ecuador	I (1)	.....	209.30
	(4)	.....	155.68
	IV (1)	76.00	266.50
	(2)	.....	1,797.44
	V (3)	.....	30,660.00
VII (1)	.....	1,165.00	
(2)	.....	91.00	
Total	.....	76.00	33,624.92
El Salvador	I (4)	22.00	111.25
	IV (2)	167.00	207.00
	V (1)	.....	6,300.00
	(2)	164.00	364.00
	(3)	.....	3,000.00
	VII (1)	.....	43.20
	(2)	.....	3,615.00
Total	.....	353.00	13,640.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued		Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941			May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Finland.....	I (4)		\$130.00	New Caledonia—Continued.	V (2)		\$3,522.00
	V (2)		4,810.00		(3)		28,850.00
	(3)	\$3,980.00	3,980.00	Total.....		\$379.68	34,198.07
Total.....		3,980.00	8,920.00	New Hebrides.....	I (4)	116.10	116.10
French Indochina.....	I (2)		16,000.00	Nicaragua.....	IV (2)		9,311.00
	(4)		18,404.00		VII (1)		1,360.00
	(5)		10,000.00	Total.....			10,671.00
	III (2)		3,730.00	Panama.....	V (1)		26,000.00
Total.....			48,134.00		(2)	295.00	770.00
Guatemala.....	IV (2)		2,547.00		(3)		1,650.00
	V (1)		15,000.00		VII (2)	1.95	1.95
	(2)	3,262.00	4,634.00	Total.....		296.95	28,421.95
	(3)		5,000.00	Paraguay.....	J (4)	106.35	106.35
	III (1)		194.40		IV (2)	3,880.00	3,938.00
	VII (2)		1,445.75		V (3)		1,550.00
Total.....		3,262.00	28,821.15	Total.....		3,995.35	5,594.35
Haiti.....	I (4)	547.50	547.50	Peru.....	IV (1)		19.90
	IV (1)	23.83	50.83		V (1)		298,231.25
	(2)		14.68		(2)	6,728.04	48,762.04
	VII (2)		.10		(3)	29,816.25	177,116.25
Total.....		571.33	613.11		VII (1)	912.00	4,410.69
Honduras.....	I (4)		213.00		(2)		585.00
	IV (2)		649.00	Total.....		37,450.29	499,125.13
	V (1)		20,000.00	Portugal.....	I (4)		66,203.20
	(2)		169.00		III (1)		95,000.00
Total.....			21,031.00		V (2)		3,400.00
Iran.....	I (2)		10,864.60		(3)		23,500.00
	V (2)		960.64	Total.....			188,703.20
	(3)		7,000.00	Thailand.....	I (4)		149.93
Total.....			18,765.24		IV (1)	135.00	2,999.00
Mexico.....	I (1)	2,178.10	2,945.70		(2)		374.28
	(4)	3,583.86	18,631.46		V (2)	64.80	378.91
	IV (1)	200.00	8,371.50	Total.....		199.80	3,902.12
	(2)	8,165.65	43,613.67	Turkey.....	I (3)		560,000.00
	V (1)	233,000.00	504,150.00		(4)	39,979.00	770,464.00
	(2)	8,070.60	27,972.19		V (2)	8,082.65	8,082.65
	(3)	1,500.00	10,255.00		VII (1)		138,220.00
	VII (1)	2,247.25	17,797.30		(2)	2,680.00	146,740.00
	(2)	908.00	42,975.00	Total.....		50,741.65	1,623,506.65
Total.....		259,853.46	676,711.82	Uruguay.....	I (1)	185.60	367.20
Mozambique.....	I (4)		29.60		(4)	46.00	1,198.00
	V (1)		2,000.00		IV (1)		311.00
	(2)		655.82		(2)	460.00	9,561.00
Total.....			2,685.42		V (1)	2,300.00	39,440.00
New Caledonia.....	I (1)		264.30		(2)	102.50	720.80
	(4)	360.08	1,495.17		VII (1)		5,583.60
	IV (1)	18.00	18.00	Total.....		3,294.10	57,181.60
	(2)	1.60	48.60				

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Venezuela.....	IV (1)		\$26,202.00
	(2)		1,883.00
	V (2)	\$2,776.00	10,132.50
	(3)	25,007.00	90,898.00
	VII (1)		6,609.74
	(2)	555.00	3,632.00
Total.....		28,332.00	139,355.24
Grand total.....		84,168,935.33	681,689,996.28

During the month of May, 516 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 2,517 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1941 up to and including the month of May under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Angola.....	V (1)		\$3,150.00
	(2)		120.00
Total.....			3,270.00
Argentina.....	I (4)		742.00
	III (1)		33,000.00
	(2)		60.00
	IV (1)	\$220.00	14,481.00
	(2)	61.00	2,991.00
	V (1)		1,900.00
	(2)	12,221.00	58,547.50
	(3)		13,450.00
	VII (1)		24,750.00
	(2)	35,650.00	43,804.00
Total.....		48,152.00	193,725.50
Bolivia.....	I (4)		155.00
	IV (1)		864.00
	(2)		668.40
	VII (1)		1,371.80
Total.....			3,057.20
Brazil.....	I (1)		135.00
	(2)		7,470.00
	(3)	14,525.00	52,200.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Brazil—Continued.	(4)	\$425,619.00	\$425,952.70
	(5)	5,274.00	79,198.00
	III (1)		583,200.00
	(2)		60.00
	IV (1)	17,651.00	79,478.50
	(2)	2,856.00	3,772.63
	V (1)	140,350.00	502,991.00
	(2)	8,937.75	84,164.86
	(3)	62,493.72	172,549.72
Total.....		677,706.47	1,997,172.41
British Commonwealth of Nations, the British Empire, British mandates, and the armed forces elsewhere of Great Britain and its allies.	I (1)	61,038.03	2,207,662.61
	(2)	3,054,646.00	11,167,866.51
	(3)	2,390,746.00	8,339,447.00
	(4)	5,084,065.90	22,894,471.76
	(5)	1,589,432.00	6,978,695.00
	(6)	4,381,806.00	5,992,234.00
	II (1)	243,647.00	1,257,559.00
	(2)	2,232.00	35,551.13
	III (1)	27,715,279.00	127,484,665.04
	(2)	2,232.00	35,551.13
	IV (1)	258,115.10	1,216,182.33
	(2)	267,547.31	2,242,441.93
	V (1)	465,334.00	3,320,281.00
	(2)	2,648,921.59	10,739,111.82
	(3)	3,050,557.90	37,617,674.07
	(4)	133.00	2,577.00
	VI (1)	2,344,678.80	4,758,086.18
	(2)	397,665.50	1,057,925.02
Total.....		54,656,865.13	247,366,231.40
Chile.....	III (1)	24,000.00	433,560.00
	IV (1)	119.60	1,283.60
	(2)	633.95	1,284.86
	V (1)	68,417.00	207,351.00
	(2)		20,413.00
	(3)		18,087.75
	VII (1)		2,187.00
	(2)		12,898.92
Total.....		93,170.55	697,066.13
China.....	I (2)	233,150.00	238,249.25
	III (1)	2,018,464.00	4,622,818.00
	(2)		106,045.00
	IV (2)		1,514.30
	V (1)		34,100.00
	(2)		405,550.00
	(3)		291,520.00
	VII (1)	119,320.00	258,320.00
	(2)	128,625.00	392,125.00
Total.....		2,499,559.00	6,350,241.55
Colombia.....	I (4)		35.80
	IV (1)		810.00
	(2)		959.00
	V (2)	27.50	97.50
	(3)	2,500.00	36,780.00
	VII (1)		3,575.29
	(2)		2,700.00
Total.....		2,527.50	44,957.59

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Costa Rica.....	I (4)	\$20,761 00	\$20,774 00
	IV (1)	1,019.55	1,144.55
	(2)		2,513 00
	V (1)		22,286 00
	(2)		3,714 00
	VII (1)		736 00
	Total.....		21,780.55	51,197.55
Cuba.....	I (1)	95.00	134 00
	(4)		8,629.00
	III (1)	6,750.00	6,750 00
	IV (1)		1,719 00
	(2)		6,527.36
	V (2)		1,195.00
	VII (1)	3,828 00	7,605 80
(2)	12.50	12.50	
Total.....		10,685.50	32,572.66
Dominican Republic.....	IV (2)	266 00	266 00
	VII (1)		1,957 00
Total.....		266.00	2,223 00
Ecuador.....	I (1)	83.20	119.20
	(4)		81 00
	IV (1)	81.50	190.50
	(2)	226.44	877.44
	V (3)		28,812 00
	VII (2)		66.00
	Total.....		391.14	31,146.14
El Salvador.....	I (4)		66 00
	V (1)	2,000 00	3,600 00
	(2)	35 00	535.00
	(3)		3,000 00
	VII (1)	43.20	43 20
Total.....		2,078.20	7,244.20
Finland.....	I (4)	130.00	130 00
	V (2)		6,295.00
Total.....		130 00	6,425.00
French Indochina.....	I (4)	60.50	60.50
	IV (2)	361.90	361.90
Total.....		422.40	422.40
Guatemala.....	IV (1)		25.50
	V (1)	15,000.00	15,000 00
	(2)		502 00
	(3)		5,000 00
	VII (2)		1,175.00
Total.....		15,000.00	21,702.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Haiti.....	IV (1)		\$27.00
	(2)	\$14.68	22.68
	VII (2)		.10
Total.....		14.68	49.78
Honduras.....	I (4)	213.00	341.00
	IV (2)	649.00	1,084.00
	V (1)		20,000.00
(2)		169.00	
Total.....		862.00	21,594.00
Iran.....	I (2)	3,800.00	44,615.00
	III (1)	684,000.00	762,940.00
	V (2)	62,512.00	63,461.44
(3)		7,600.00	
Total.....		750,312.00	878,616.44
Ireland.....	V (2)		469.00
Mexico.....	I (1)		45.00
	(4)		35,934.60
	IV (1)	2,550.00	7,831.50
	(2)	2,369.00	20,500.02
	V (1)	186,368.00	439,353.00
(2)	4,706.60	7,430.19	
(3)	1,164.00	8,897.00	
VII (1)	8,396.00	18,245.25	
(2)	3,075.60	24,228.00	
Total.....		208,631.60	562,554.56
Mozambique.....	I (4)		29.60
	V (2)	422.45	422.45
Total.....		422.45	452.05
New Caledonia.....	I (1)		304.00
	(4)		1,088.86
	IV (2)	47.00	47.00
V (2)		3,522.00	
Total.....		47.00	4,961.86
Nicaragua.....	IV (2)	5,194.00	9,311.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	VII (1)	1,360.00	2,720.00
Total.....		6,554.00	15,531.00
Panama.....	V (1)		19,277.00
	(2)	70.00	255.00
	(3)		1,650.00
Total.....		70.00	21,182.00

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of May 1941:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		May 1941	5 months ending May 31, 1941
Peru	I (4)		\$219.00
	IV (1)		19.90
	(2)		1,203.00
	V (1)	\$141,600.00	298,081.00
	(2)		33,810.40
	(3)	26,694.00	69,684.00
VII	(1)	1,801.20	3,498.69
	(2)		585.00
Total		170,695.20	377,100.99
Portugal	I (4)	20,091.20	66,261.38
	V (2)	2,500.00	2,835.00
	(3)		15,000.00
Total		22,591.20	84,096.38
Thailand	I (1)		20,667.00
	(4)	47.00	100.00
	IV (1)	135.00	3,241.00
	(2)	61.60	235.00
	V (2)	667.00	667.00
	(3)		1,000.00
Total		910.00	25,970.00
Turkey	I (3)	536,026.00	536,026.00
	(4)	692,091.00	692,091.00
	III (2)		19,656.86
	V (2)		96,358.20
	VII (2)	5,360.00	144,674.00
Total		1,233,477.00	1,438,206.06
Uruguay	I (1)		61.60
	(4)		439.49
	IV (1)	80.00	311.00
	(2)		5,218.33
	V (1)	4,200.00	24,182.00
	(2)	20.00	1,036.00
(3)		385.00	
Total		4,300.00	31,633.42
Venezuela	IV (1)	7,628.00	16,036.00
	(2)		1,883.00
	V (1)	135,000.00	135,000.00
	(2)	820.00	10,356.10
	(3)	18,000.00	62,113.00
	VII (1)	231.04	5,069.94
	(2)	1.00	3,077.00
Total		161,680.04	233,556.04
Yugoslavia	V (2)		5,920.00
Grand total		60,487,701.61	260,510,548.81

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Bolivia	I (4)	\$325,000.00	\$325,000.00
Brazil	V (3)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Canada	I (2)	663.00	733,108.63
	(3)	26,960.00	
	(4)	611,215.63	
	V (2)	120.00	
	VII (1)	77,355.00	
	(2)	6,495.00	
	(3)	3,000.00	
Cuba	V (3)	3,000.00	3,000.00
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	III (1)	50.00	44,150.00
	IV (1)	100.00	
Mexico	V (3)	44,000.00	137,000.00
	VII (1)	135,000.00	
New Zealand	V (2)	2,962.00	2,962.00
Trinidad	V (3)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total			1,247,220.63

During the month of May, 29 import licenses were issued, making a total of 149 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, as follows:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;

(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

Category VI

- (1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;
- (2) a. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);
- b. Lewisite (chlorovinylchlorarsine and dichlorodivinyldichlorarsine);
- c. Methylchlorarsine;
- d. Diphenylchlorarsine;
- e. Diphenylcyanarsine;
- f. Diphenylaminechlorarsine;
- g. Phenylchlorarsine;
- h. Ethylchlorarsine;
- i. Phenylbromarsine;
- j. Ethyldibromarsine;
- k. Phosgene;
- l. Monochloromethylchlorformate;
- m. Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);
- n. Dichlorodimethyl Ether;
- o. Dibromodimethyl Ether;
- p. Cyanogen Chloride;
- q. Ethylbromacetate;
- r. Ethyliodoacetate;
- s. Brombenzylcyanide;
- t. Bromacetone;
- u. Brommethyl ethyl ketone.

Category VII

- (1) Propellant powders;
- (2) High explosives as follows:
 - a. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12%;
 - b. Trinitrotoluene;
 - c. Trinitroxylylene;
 - d. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitro methylaniline);
 - e. Picric acid;
 - f. Ammonium picrate;
 - g. Trinitroanisol;
 - h. Trinitronaphthalene;
 - i. Tetranitronaphthalene;
 - j. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
 - k. Pentaerythritetranitrate (Pentrite or Pentrite);
 - l. Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T₄);
 - m. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder);

- n. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);
- o. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);
- p. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);
- q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

“The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries.”

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitro cellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas (C₂H₅COCH₂Cl) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during May 1941, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
49.....	(1).....	\$1,073.95	} \$32,906.62
	(2).....	220.83	
	(3).....	4,412.00	
	(5).....	27,199.84	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during May 1941 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$1,530.95	} \$52,102.13
(2).....	174.62	
(3).....	18,130.90	
(5).....	32,265.66	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

During the month of May no licenses authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap were issued.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of May 1941 authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Linde Air Products Co.	Neco Neon Co.	Hong Kong	0.706	\$30
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Cheney Chemicals Ltd.	Canada	30	10

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Export Control Schedule No. 12. [Includes, effective July 23, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of articles and materials designated in Proclamation 2496, of hides and rubber (Proclamation 2413), of vegetable fibers and manufactures (Proclamation 2476), and of machinery (Proclamation 2475).] *Federal Register*, July 8, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 131), pp. 3283-3284.

Load Lines: Temporary variance for sea and Great Lakes coastwise voyages. [Order No. 131.] July 5, 1941. (Commerce Department; Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) *Federal Register*, July 8, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 131), pp. 3295-3296.

General Licenses Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto:

Amendments of General Licenses No. 12, 20, 26, 28, and 31, as amended, under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, relation to transactions in foreign exchange, etc. July 8, 1941. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 10, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 133), p. 3349.

General License No. 52, under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, relating to transactions in foreign exchange, etc. [licensing any transaction on behalf of Spain]. July 11, 1941. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 12, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 135), p. 3404.

Amendment of General Ruling No. 4, as Amended, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Etc. July 8, 1941. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 10, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 133), p. 3350.

Regulations Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Transfers of Credit, Payments, and the Export and Withdrawal of Coin, Bullion, and Currency; and to Reports of Foreign Property Interests in the United States; Public Circular No. 1, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Etc. July 9, 1941. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 11, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 134), p. 3371.

Canal Zone Regulations: Operation and Navigation of Panama Canal and Adjacent Waters (inspection and control of vessels in Canal Zone waters). Approved July 8, 1941. *Federal Register*, July 12, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 135), p. 3407.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Naval Mission: Additional Article to the Agreement of December 12, 1940 Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Signed April 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 206, Publication 1613. 3 pp. 5¢.

Official Exchange of Professors, Teachers, and Graduate Students Under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. Inter-American Series 20, Publication 1612. 5 pp. 5¢.

Conciliation: Treaty Between the United States of America and Liberia—Signed at Monrovia August 21, 1939; proclaimed by the President April 4, 1941. Treaty Series 968. 3 pp. 5¢.

Extradition: Supplementary Treaty Between the United States of America and Switzerland—Signed at Bern January 31, 1940; proclaimed by the President April 11, 1941. Treaty Series 969. 3 pp. 5¢.

Extradition: Supplementary Treaty Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Signed at Quito September 22, 1939; proclaimed by the President May 19, 1941. Treaty Series 972. 5 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Final Report of H. H. Martin, Acting Agent of the United States, Before the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, Established Under the Agreement of August 10, 1922, Between the United

States of America and Germany—Jurisdiction Extended by the Agreement of December 31, 1928, Between the Two Governments. 1941. viii, 129 pp. 15¢.

Trade of United States with Japan, China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung. International reference service, vol. 1, no. 10. (Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Regional Information in cooperation with Division of Foreign Trade Statistics.) 5 pp. 5¢.

Living and office-operating costs in Trinidad, British West Indies. International reference service, vol. 1, no. 15. (Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Latin American Section of Division of Regional Information, based on report of American Consulate at Port of Spain.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Economic conditions in Guatemala in 1940. International reference service, vol. 1, no. 16. (Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, American Republics Unit of Division of International Economy, based on report of American Legation at Guatemala.) 7 pp. 5¢.

United States trade with Canada in 1940. International reference service, vol. 1, no. 17. (Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of International Economics and Division of Research and Statistics.) 9 pp. 5¢.

Labor conditions in Latin America. Latin American Series 8. (Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics.) 22 pp. Free.

Agricultural cooperatives in Argentina, by Juan L. Tucumbana. May 1941. 49 pp. (Pan American Union.) [Series on cooperatives no. 17.] Free.

Foreign trade of Latin America—Report on trade of Latin America with special reference to trade with United States, under general provisions of tariff act of 1930; Part II, Commercial policies and trade relations of individual Latin American countries, Section 19: Dominican Republic. (Tariff Commission.) viii, 54 pp. Free.

Legislation

Promoting the National Defense by Limiting the Entry of Certain Aliens into the United States. (H. Rept. 875 and Part II of H. Rept. 875 [minority views], 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 4873.) 3 pp. each.

United States Forces in Iceland: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting a Message Received From the Prime Minister of Iceland and the Reply of the President, Relating to Use of United States Forces in Iceland. (H. Doc. 307, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 5 pp.

Relief of Certain Basque Aliens. (S. Rept. 518, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 314.) 2 pp.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941: An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes. [H.R. 5166.] (Public Law 150, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) Approved July 3, 1941. [Department of State, pp. 23, 34, 38, 40.] 41 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JULY 19, 1941

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General

THE PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS

[Released to the press July 17]

As a further step in view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued a proclamation authorizing the promulgation of a list of persons which will be known as "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals". The list will consist of certain persons deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or nationals of those countries and persons to whom the exportation, directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense. The list will be prepared by the Secretary of State acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Control, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, a proclaimed list was issued by the designated Government officials containing the names of more than 1,800 persons and business institutions in the other American republics. This list is the result of long and intensive investigations and studies by the interested governmental agencies. The list will be published in the *Federal Register*¹ and may be obtained in pamphlet form from various governmental institutions and the Federal Reserve banks. From time to time there will be additions to and deletions from the list, which will

be made public. The President gave warning that anyone serving as a cloak for a person on the list will have his name added forthwith to the list.

The list will have two principal functions. In the first place, no article covered by the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940 may be exported to persons named in the list except under special circumstances. Secondly, persons on the list will be treated as though they were nationals of Germany or Italy within the meaning of Executive Order 8389, as amended, under which, on June 14, 1941, the freezing control was extended to all of the countries of the continent of Europe and nationals thereof.²

At the time of the issuance of the proclamation, it was also announced that in attaining the objectives of Executive Order 8389, as amended, all efforts are being made to cause the least possible interference with legitimate inter-American trade. With that end in view the Treasury Department has issued a general license with respect to inter-American trade transactions and the financial transactions incidental thereto involving persons in the other American republics who may be nationals of a European country designated in the order. This general license will permit such classes of transactions without the necessity of applying for specific licenses.

The general license, however, will not apply to persons so long as their names appear on the proclaimed list. In addition, exporters and

¹ *Federal Register* of July 19, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 140), pp. 3557-3573.

² See *Bulletin* of June 14, 1941 (vol. iv, no. 103), p. 718.

importers in the United States may from time to time be advised by their banks, or otherwise, that instructions have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring specific-license applications for trade transactions involving certain persons in the other American republics who are not named on the proclaimed list.

Furthermore, financial transactions which are not incidental to licensed trade transactions are not covered by the general license. With respect to such purely financial transactions, appropriate specific licenses will have to be obtained from the Treasury Department.

The proclaimed list will also serve as a guide to United States firms in the selection of agents and representatives in the other American republics.

The text of the proclamation follows:

AUTHORIZING A PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN
BLOCKED NATIONALS AND CONTROLLING CERTAIN EXPORTS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415) as amended and Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714) as amended and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency and finding that this Proclamation is necessary in the interest of national defense, do hereby order and proclaim the following:

Section 1. The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Control, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, shall from time to time cause to be prepared an appropriate list of

(a) certain persons deemed to be, or to have been acting or purporting to act, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of, or under the direction of, or under the jurisdiction of, or on behalf of, or in collaboration with Germany or Italy or a national thereof; and

(b) certain persons to whom, or on whose behalf, or for whose account, the exportation directly or indirectly of any article or material exported from the United States, is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense.

In similar manner and in the interest of national defense, additions to and deletions from such list shall be made from time to time. Such list and any additions thereto or deletions therefrom shall be filed pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Register Act and such list shall be known as "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

Section 2. Any person, so long as his name appears in such list, shall, for the purpose of Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, and for the purpose of this Proclamation, be deemed to be a national of a foreign country, and shall be treated for all purposes under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, as though he were a national of Germany or Italy. All the terms and provisions of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, shall be applicable to any such person so long as his name appears in such list, and to any property in which any such person has or has had an interest, to the same extent that such terms and provisions are applicable to nationals of Germany or Italy, and to property in which nationals of Germany or Italy have or have had an interest.

Section 3. The exportation from the United States directly or indirectly to, or on behalf of, or for the account of any person, so long as his name appears on such list, of any article or material the exportation of which is prohibited or curtailed by any proclamation heretofore or hereafter issued under the authority of Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, or of any other military equipment or munitions, or

component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, is hereby prohibited under Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, except (1) when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, or in Proclamation No. 2465 of March 4, 1941, as the case may be, and (2) when the Administrator of Export Control under my direction has determined that such prohibition of exportation would work an unusual hardship on American interests.

Section 4. The term "person" as used herein means an individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization.

The term "United States" as used herein means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, including the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia and any other territory, dependency or possession of the United States.

Section 5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any manner to limit or restrict the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 8369, as amended, or the authority vested thereby in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. So far as the said Executive Order No. 8369, as amended, is concerned, "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", authorized by this Proclamation, is merely a list of certain persons with respect to whom and with respect to whose property interests the public is specifically put on notice that the provisions of such Executive Order are applicable; and the fact that any person is not named in such list shall in no wise be deemed to mean that such person is not a national of a foreign country designated in such order, within the meaning thereof, or to affect in any manner the application of such order to such person or to the property interests of such person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press July 15]

GENERAL LICENSES

The Secretary of State announced on July 15 the issuance of general licenses, in accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941, authorizing the exportation of camelback to various destinations as follows:

Country of destination	General license no.
Canada.....	GATA 1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	GATA 2
Cuba.....	GATA 3
Argentina.....	GATA 4
Bolivia.....	GATA 5
Brazil.....	GATA 6
Chile.....	GATA 7
Colombia.....	GATA 8
Costa Rica.....	GATA 9
Curaçao.....	GATA 10
Dominican Republic.....	GATA 11
Ecuador.....	GATA 12
El Salvador.....	GATA 13
Guatemala.....	GATA 14
Haiti.....	GATA 15
Honduras.....	GATA 16
Mexico.....	GATA 17
Nicaragua.....	GATA 18
Panama.....	GATA 19
Paraguay.....	GATA 20
Peru.....	GATA 21
Surinam.....	GATA 22
Uruguay.....	GATA 23
Venezuela.....	GATA 24
Australia.....	GATA 26

Country of destination	General license no.
Bahamas.....	GATA 27
Barbados.....	OATA 28
Bermuda.....	OATA 29
Newfoundland.....	GATA 47
New Zealand.....	OATA 48
Palestine and Trans-Jordan.....	GATA 51
Union of South Africa.....	GATA 57
Egypt.....	OATA 59
Greenland.....	OATA 61
Iceland.....	OATA 62
Philippine Islands.....	GATA 63

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual license, the exportation of camelback to the destinations listed above, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate general license number on the shipper's Export Declaration filed with the collector.

Collectors of customs were informed on July 12 that general licenses for exports destined for the Philippine Islands have been amended as follows: No. GCK 63 has been amended to read "belting leather" rather than "leather belting" and No. GCJ 63 has been amended to read "sole leather" rather than "leather soles".

Collectors were also informed on that date that no license is required for the exportation of "Drano" and "Windex".

UNLIMITED LICENSES

Collectors of customs were informed on July 12 that additional unlimited licenses have been

issued to the British Purchasing Commission authorizing exportation to the various parts of the British Empire of the products in the following list. Collectors were authorized to accept shipments against these licenses without presentation of the license form.

To Hong Kong, Oceania, and New Guinea (British): zinc pigments, including zinc oxide, leaded zinc oxide, zinc sulfide, and lithopone; titanium pigments, including titanium dioxide; non-proprietary and proprietary preparations containing quinine; chrome pigments containing 10 percent or more chromium, including chromic oxide (chrome green), lead chromate (chrome yellow), and zinc chromate; and cadmium pigments, including cadmium sulfide and cadmium lithopone.

To British East Africa, British Malaya, British West Africa, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, and St. Helena: iron and steel tanks.

To Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Malaya, British West Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Guinea (British), New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Oceania (British), Palestine and Trans-Jordan, St. Helena, Seychelles and dependencies, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa, and the Windward Islands: vegetable oil seeds; pine oil; vegetable and other oil-bearing raw materials; and rosin.

To Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Malaya, British West Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, India, Ireland (Eire), Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, New Guinea (British), Northern Rhodesia, Oceania (British), St. Helena, Seychelles and dependencies, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands: camelback.

ANALYSIS OF STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942

The first of the following tables shows the increases and decreases in the State Department's appropriations for the 1942 fiscal year as compared with the 1941 fiscal year. The second table shows increases and decreases

made by Congress in the 1942 budget estimates submitted by the President.

The Department's appropriation bill for 1942 was approved by the President on June 28, 1941 (Public Law 135).

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE NO. I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
Department Proper.....	\$3,318,440	\$3,272,580	+ \$45,860	See attached statement of details.
Foreign Service (exclusive of Emergency Fund).	13,681,900	13,559,500	+ 122,400	See attached statement of details.
Emergency Fund.....	500,000	1,225,000	- 725,000	General decrease.
Foreign Service Buildings.....	450,000	300,000	+ 150,000	General increase.
International Obligations.....	3,548,900	3,733,000	- 184,100	See attached statement of details.
GRAND TOTAL.....	21,499,240	22,090,080	- 590,840	The 1941 column includes supplemental appropriations totaling \$1,968,500 which were made available before submission of the 1942 budget to Congress, most of which were for emergencies for which funds are not provided in the regular budget. The 1942 column includes, therefore, only regular annual appropriations, and funds for emergencies for 1942 will again be requested as supplemental appropriations.
Deduct appropriations included above in 1941 column which were provided in supplemental appropriation acts.	-----	-1,968,500	+ 1,968,500	
TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION ACTS.	21,499,240	20,121,580	+ 1,377,660	

TABLE NO. I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
DEPARTMENT PROPER				
Salaries, Department of State:				
Regular	\$2,724,440	\$2,660,480	+ \$63,960	The increase allowed for regular salaries is for 33 additional permanent positions. The 1941 column includes supplemental appropriations for emergency positions for which funds are not provided in the regular budget. The 1942 column includes therefore only regular positions, and funds for emergency positions for 1942 will again be requested as supplemental appropriations.
Emergency.....	-----	135,200	- 135,200	

TABLE NO. 1—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
DEPARTMENT PROPER—COD. National Defense Activities (Export Licensing).	\$150,000	-----	+\$150,000	For the fiscal year 1941 allocations totaling \$88,000 were made for this work from the emergency fund for the President. The project was begun in 1941 and did not require salaries on a full annual basis. The increase of \$62,000 in the appropriation for 1942 over funds available for 1941 will provide funds more nearly on a full annual basis.
Contingent Expenses, Department of State.	166,600	\$157,400	+9,200	Increases were allowed of \$6,750 for an educational motion-picture program; \$300 for newspapers; \$1,000 for telephone service; \$5,000 for travel; \$1,050 for motor vehicles; \$600 for books, maps, and periodicals; and \$3,000 for expenses of the Committee on Reciprocity Information. These increases are offset by non-recurring items of \$8,500 contained in the 1941 appropriation and not repeated for 1942.
Printing and Binding, Department of State.	210,900	237,000	-26,100	Increases were allowed of \$2,200 for acts, congressional documents, etc.; \$700 for cultural-relations pamphlets; \$450 for envelopes; \$1,100 for forms; \$1,000 for letterheads; and \$450 for printing for the Committee on Reciprocity Information. These increases were offset by non-recurring items of \$32,000 contained in the 1941 appropriation and not repeated for 1942.
Passport Agencies, Department of State.	52,500	57,500	-5,000	This decrease was based on the assumption that temporary employees required at these Agencies during rush periods in normal years would probably not be required in 1942.
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.	14,000	25,000	-11,000	The reduction of \$11,000 is in the item for printing.
TOTAL DEPARTMENT PROPER.	3,318,440	3,272,580	+45,860	
FOREIGN SERVICE Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers.	635,000	660,000	-25,000	The reduction of \$25,000 was made on the assumption that salary lapses resulting from unfilled positions would be considerably higher than in normal years.

TABLE NO. I—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
FOREIGN SERVICE—Con.				
Salaries of Foreign Service Officers.	\$4,232,600	\$4,166,000	+ \$66,600	The increase is to provide for automatic promotions.
Transportation, Foreign Service.	717,200	723,000	- 5,800	Increases were allowed of \$10,000 for temporary details; and \$2,000 for regional conferences. These increases are offset by a non-recurring item of \$17,800 for transfers of ambassadors and ministers which were provided for 1941 on the basis of an inaugural year and are estimated for 1942 on the normal average requirements of a non-inaugural year.
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service.	2,138,000	2,153,000	- 15,000	The reduction of \$15,000 was made on the basis of estimated requirements.
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service.	338,500	338,500	-----	No change.
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service.	163,000	150,000	+ 13,000	The increase of \$13,000 was provided to permit certain increases in the allowances to officers who are required to incur this expense.
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.	621,700	609,000	+ 12,700	This increase is required pursuant to the computation by the actuary of the Treasury in accordance with existing law.
Salaries, Foreign Service Clerks.	2,867,000	2,837,000	+ 30,000	This increase was provided to allow administrative promotions within wage scales for alien clerks.
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service.	730,000	697,000	+ 33,000	Increases were allowed of \$9,000 for promotions; and \$24,000 for 8 couriers at \$3,000 per annum each.
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service.	1,238,900	1,226,000	+ 12,900	Increases were allowed of \$55,000 for travel expenses in connection with extended courier service and \$5,000 for transfer to the Navy Department for radio broadcasts. These increases are offset by non-recurring items of \$47,100 contained in the 1941 appropriation and not repeated for 1942.
TOTAL FOREIGN SERVICE (EXCLUSIVE OF EMERGENCY FUND).	13,681,900	13,559,500	+ 122,400	
EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.	500,000	1,225,000	- 725,000	Appropriation for 1941 includes funds appropriated for specific emergencies, and if such funds are required for 1942 supplemental appropriations will be provided.

TABLE NO. I—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND.	\$450,000	\$300,000	+\$150,000	General increase.
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.				
United States Contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus.	1,026,600	1,083,000	-56,400	This decrease results from the following: An increase of \$3,139 is provided for the Inter-American Radio Office at Habana. A decrease of \$10,783 is made in the International Labor Organization, of which \$8,783 is in the quota and \$2,000 in the expenses. No funds were appropriated for 1942 for the International Institute of Agriculture, resulting in a reduction of \$48,756.
Convention for Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.	100,000	94,500	+5,500	A general increase to provide for increased salaries to professors when that is found to be necessary.
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico (Regular Commission).	200,000	198,000	+2,000	The increase is required for additional expenses necessitated by the regular Commission in connection with the operation and maintenance of completed construction projects.
Rio Grande Rectification Project.	-----	-----	-----	1939 appropriation was continued available for 1940, 1941, and 1942. No new funds appropriated.
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project.	950,000	950,000	-----	No change.
Rio Grande Canalization Project.	440,000	810,000	-370,000	General decrease in construction work.
Cordova Island Boundary Fence.	6,500	-----	+6,500	New project.
Fence Construction, International Boundary.	25,000	-----	+25,000	New project.
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.	43,000	43,000	-----	No change.
Salaries and Expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	27,000	27,000	-----	No change.
Special and Technical Investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.	48,500	48,500	-----	No change.
International Fisheries Commission.	28,000	28,000	-----	No change.
Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.	40,000	35,000	+5,000	Increase provided for more extensive studies and operations.
Arbitration of Claim Between the United States and the Netherlands.	14,000	-----	+14,000	Treaty obligation to be undertaken.

TABLE NO. I—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued.				
Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.		\$15, 500	-\$15, 500	Non-recurring.
Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico.		15, 000	- 15, 000	Non-recurring.
Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador.		3, 000	- 3, 000	Non-recurring.
Alaskan International Highway Commission.		12, 000	-12, 000	Non-recurring.
Cooperation with the American Republics: State Department—				
Selection, translation, and dissemination of Government publications to the other American Republics.	\$70, 000	40, 000	+ 30, 000	More extensive program.
Preparation of an American boundary document.	7, 000		+ 7, 000	New project.
Division of Cultural Relations:				
Travel of advisory committees.	10, 000	12, 000	-- 2, 000	General decrease.
Travel grants for educational, professional, cultural, and artistic leaders of the United States and other American Republics.	45, 000	30, 000	+ 15, 000	More extensive program.
Travel grants for students from the other American Republics who have received scholarships from educational institutions in the United States.	40, 000	12, 000	+ 28, 000	More extensive program.
Visiting professors and specialists to be loaned upon invitation to other countries.	32, 000	15, 000	+ 17, 000	More extensive program.

TABLE NO. I—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued.				
Loan of Government experts and technicians to governments of other American Republics.	\$25,000	\$25,000	-----	No change.
TOTAL STATE DEPARTMENT.	229,000	134,000	+ \$95,000	
OTHER DEPARTMENTS—				
Department of Agriculture.	50,000	-----	+ 50,000	New project.
Department of Commerce:				
Civil Aeronautics Board.	10,000	-----	+ 10,000	New project.
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:				
Standard meteorological services.	-----	2,500	- 2,500	Non-recurring.
Civilian Pilot Training.	15,000	20,000	- 5,000	General decrease.
Coast and Geodetic Survey:				
Tidal Investigations.	13,000	10,000	+ 3,000	More extensive program.
Magnetic observations.	10,000	-----	+ 10,000	New project.
Gravity surveys.	9,000	9,000	-----	No change.
Revision of Hydrographic Manual.	-----	5,000	- 5,000	Non-recurring.
Weather Bureau.	15,000	-----	+ 15,000	New project.
Federal Security Agency:				
Public Health Service.	40,000	45,000	- 5,000	General decrease.
Office of Education.	12,500	10,000	+ 2,500	More extensive program.
Interior Department:				
Fish and Wildlife Service.	15,300	15,000	+ 300	More extensive program.
Geological Survey.	50,000	25,000	+ 25,000	More extensive program.
Travel Bureau.	25,000	12,500	+ 12,500	More extensive program.
Travel Bureau (Travel brochure and information booklet).	-----	18,000	- 18,000	Non-recurring.

TABLE NO. I—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
OTHER DEPARTMENTS—Con.				
Labor Department:				
Children's Bureau	\$15,000	\$7,500	+7,500	More extensive program.
Women's Bureau	-----	5,000	-5,000	Discontinued.
Library of Congress:				
Hispanic Foundation.	3,500	5,500	-2,000	General decrease.
Division of Music:				
Bibliography	3,900	3,000	+900	More extensive program.
Recordings	9,500	-----	+9,500	New project.
Division of Documents.	5,100	3,400	+1,700	More extensive program.
Law Library	7,000	6,600	+400	More extensive program.
Office of Librarian (Duplication of Materials).	6,000	-----	+6,000	New project.
Smithsonian Institution:				
Cooperation in connection with the preservation of flora and fauna of other American Republics.	39,000	19,500	+19,500	More extensive program.
Increased cooperation with scientific museums in other American Republics.	5,000	2,500	+2,500	More extensive program.
Sending international exchanges to Argentina and Brazil by mail instead of freight.	500	500	-----	No change.
Preparation of handbook of South American Indians.	12,000	6,000	+6,000	Intensification of program.
United States Tariff Commission.	-----	5,000	-5,000	Discontinued.
TOTAL, COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.	600,300	370,500	+229,800	
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.	3,548,900	3,733,000	-184,100	

TABLE NO. I—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941	Increases (+), decreases (-) for 1942	Reasons for increases or decreases
GRAND TOTAL-----	\$21, 499, 240	\$22, 090, 080	- 590, 840	The 1941 column includes supplemental appropriations totaling \$1,968,500 which were made available before submission of the 1942 budget to Congress, most of which were for emergencies for which funds are not provided in the regular budget. The 1942 column includes, therefore, only regular annual appropriations, and funds for emergencies for 1942 will again be requested as supplemental appropriations.
Deduct appropriations included above in 1941 column which were provided in supplemental appropriation acts.	-----	- 1, 968, 500	+ 1, 968, 500	
TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION ACTS.	21, 499, 240	20, 121, 580	+ 1, 377, 660	

APPROPRIATION FOR FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

(Contained in Independent Offices Appropriation Bill)

Appropriation title	Appropriation for 1942	Appropriation for 1941	Increase (+), decrease (-) for 1942	Reasons for increase or decrease
Foreign Service Pay Adjustment.	\$975, 000	\$1, 280, 000	- \$305, 000	General decrease.

TABLE NO. I—PART 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941

(Supplemental and Deficiency Appropriations Made Subsequent to the Submission of the 1942 Budget)

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941
DEPARTMENT PROPER		
Salaries, Department of State-----	\$300, 000	\$36, 000
Contingent Expenses, Department of State-----	-----	102, 500
Printing and Binding, Department of State-----	-----	16, 000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT PROPER-----	300, 000	154, 500

TABLE NO. I—PART 2—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 COMPARED WITH 1941—Continued
(Supplemental and Deficiency Appropriations Made Subsequent to the Submission of the 1942 Budget)—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriations for 1942	Appropriations for 1941
FOREIGN SERVICE		
Transportation, Foreign Service.....		\$330, 000
Salaries, Foreign Service Clerks.....		94, 000
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service.....		18, 000
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service.....		785, 000
TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE.....		1, 227, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS		
International Joint Commission—Salaries and Expenses.....		2, 000
Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.....		9, 500
Eighth Pan American Child Congress.....		9, 000
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.....		20, 500
GRAND TOTAL OF SUPPLEMENTALS AND DEFICIENCIES.....	\$300, 000	1, 402, 000

TABLE NO. II

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1942

Appropriation title	Approved by President for submission to Congress	Appropriation approved by Congress	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE:			
Salaries, Department of State.....	\$2, 728, 300	\$2, 724, 440	—\$3, 860
National Defense Activities.....	156, 000	150, 000	—6, 000
Contingent Expenses, Department of State.....	170, 100	166, 600	—3, 500
Printing and Binding, Department of State.....	210, 900	210, 900	—
Passport Agencies, Department of State.....	57, 500	52, 500	—5, 000
Collecting and Editing Official Papers of the Territories of the United States.....	20, 000	14, 000	—6, 000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.....	3, 342, 800	3, 318, 440	—24, 360
FOREIGN SERVICE:			
Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers.....	660, 000	635, 000	—25, 000
Salaries, Foreign Service Officers.....	4, 232, 600	4, 232, 600	—
Transportation, Foreign Service.....	717, 200	717, 200	—
Office and Living Quarters, Foreign Service.....	2, 153, 000	2, 138, 000	—15, 000
Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service.....	338, 500	338, 500	—
Representation Allowances, Foreign Service.....	170, 000	163, 000	—7, 000
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	621, 700	621, 700	—
Salaries, Foreign Service Clerks.....	2, 867, 000	2, 867, 000	—
Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service.....	730, 000	730, 000	—
Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service.....	1, 238, 900	1, 238, 900	—
Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.....	500, 000	500, 000	—
TOTAL, FOREIGN SERVICE.....	14, 228, 900	14, 181, 900	—47, 000
FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND.....	500, 000	450, 000	—50, 000

TABLE NO. II—Continued
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1942—Continued

Appropriation title	Approved by President for submission to Congress	Appropriation approved by Congress	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS:			
Contributions, Quotas, etc.	\$1,077,367	\$1,026,600	-\$50,767
Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations	111,500	100,000	-11,500
Mexican Boundary Commission—			
Regular Commission	206,200	200,000	-6,200
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control	950,000	950,000	
Rio Grande Canalization	490,900	440,000	-50,900
Fence Construction on the Cordova Island Boundary, Texas	6,500	6,500	
Fence Construction on the International Boundary		25,000	+25,000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada	43,000	43,000	
International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain—			
Salaries and Expenses	27,000	27,000	
Special and Technical Investigations	48,500	48,500	
International Fisheries Commission	28,000	28,000	
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	40,000	40,000	
Arbitration of Claim between the United States and the Netherlands	15,000	14,000	-1,000
Cooperation with the American Republics	706,800	600,300	-106,500
TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS	3,750,767	3,548,900	-201,867
GRAND TOTAL	21,822,467	21,499,240	-323,227

American Republics

EXPORT LICENSING AND PRIORITIES MATTERS

STATEMENTS BY SUMNER WELLES

On July 19, 1941 Mr. Sumner Welles, Chairman of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, made a statement to the Committee with reference to organization for considering and handling export control and related policies as follows:

"The broad program in which the United States is engaged of production of materials and equipment essential to national and continental defense has led to a situation of scarcity with respect to many commodities and the establishment by the United States of a system of control of the export and, in many cases, the domestic consumption of such items. At the

present time some 60 percent, by value, of the articles exported from the United States are subject to export licensing and/or priorities.

"It is the objective of this policy on the one hand to restrict the exportation, and in some cases domestic consumption, of goods produced in the United States to amounts consistent with the demands of the defense program, while on the other hand to facilitate in so far as is feasible the exportation to the other American nations of at least their essential import requirements, and in general as large amounts of particular United States products as are consistent with the exigencies of de-

fense. A separate but related phase of policy concerns the acquisition abroad of strategic materials essential to the defense program, and, in general, the utilization of the materials of the hemisphere in the continental defense.

"It is the view of the United States that these objectives are of interest and importance to all of the American republics, and that they may best be realized by the creation of an inter-American system of export control involving strict restriction and control of the exportation of products outside of the Western Hemisphere with a maximum of free commerce within the hemisphere which is compatible with defense requirements. To this end the United States has been seeking in individual conversations the fullest cooperation of all of the American republics, and it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that such cooperation could most advantageously take the form of the establishment by each of the American republics of a system of export control over:

"1. Materials subject to export control by the United States which are exported to the other American republics by the United States or which are produced in the other American republics.

"(a) The United States will continue to permit exports to the other American republics in all cases unless United States stocks of the commodity in question are dangerously small and are essential to the defense program. In the cases of products the supply of which is not affected by such considerations an attempt will be made to issue licenses freely for use within the American republics or at least in amounts up to the recent import requirements of the nations in question.

"It has been found possible to issue general licenses for the export of certain of such products to all of the other American republics. Moreover, it is possible to issue general licenses to products in this category for export to American republics which also control the exportation and re-exportation of such products, whether imported from the United States or elsewhere or produced domestically. Such

general licenses greatly facilitate trade among the American republics.

"(b) In the case of articles of the greatest stringency and importance to the defense program, it has been and it will continue to be necessary to impose a system of priorities as between the demands of the defense program, the requirements of the other American republics, and civilian consumption in the United States. In these cases it will at best be possible to grant priorities for only the most urgent requirements of the other American republics, and, in view of the control thus obtained, it will be possible to simplify the administrative procedure by issuing general licenses for the exportation of articles for which such priorities have been granted.

"(c) In the case of all other articles the United States supply of which is less than the several demands, it will be necessary to impose some quantitative restriction on exports, and, in many cases, on domestic consumption. In all of these cases an effort will be made, if it is at all possible, to fulfil the most urgent requirements of the other American republics, deferring fulfilment of less urgent requirements until the supply situation improves. In these cases exportations must be individually licensed, and it will be necessary that the Government of the United States be assured that the materials so exported reach their specific destinations.

"2. Strategic materials and materials important in the national and continental defense, which are produced in the American republics.

"(a) This is an essentially separate though closely related phase of policy involved in the defense program. As a result of the great expansion in production, there exist in the United States strong commercial markets for most, if not all, strategic and critical materials produced in the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, the appropriate agencies of the Government of the United States stand ready to give consideration to purchasing supplies of such commodities as a regular part of its program for building up its own defense reserves and stock-piles.

"This approach on the part of the United States for cooperative action among the American republics has met with a most gratifying general response, and, indeed, many of the other American republics had already embarked on similar and related courses of action. At the present time all of the American republics have established, or are actively considering, some form of export control directed to ends similar to those set forth above. As a result, the United States has been in a position already to issue general licenses for the export to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic, respectively, of lists of commodities in category 1 (a) mentioned above, as well as of certain commodities which are subject to priority approval. Arrangements for the issuance of similar general licenses for the export of commodities in these categories to a number of additional American republics are also being completed.

"With respect to the related policy of acquisition of strategic materials, appropriate agencies of the United States have entered into arrangements for the purchase of many commodities from individual producers, groups of producers, or the Governments of a number of the American republics.

"As is inevitable, the several systems of export control already imposed or in contemplation, although they point towards the same end, differ considerably in scope and form. There arise as a result a number of practical problems such as, for example, the question of the control only of the re-exportation of articles imported from one particular country as contrasted with control over all exports of the particular articles, whether imported from any source or produced domestically. Another problem which gives rise to extensive and complex administrative difficulties lies in application by the several republics of controls to varying lists or groups of commodities. As a result, the United States, and other nations, have been compelled to limit the issuance of general licenses and to restrict the exportation and re-exportation of the goods therein covered to such other American republics as happen to control the particular item.

"Commerce among the American nations can obviously be made most free under present world conditions which have occasioned the imposition of all of these types of export control, if all of the American republics adopt parallel systems of export control thus establishing an inter-American system. To this end, the Government of the United States suggests:

"1. That the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee undertake the consideration of problems of export control and the formulation of a plan for an inter-American control system.

"2. That the matter appropriately be referred to Subcommittee II on Commercial Problems.

"3. That Subcommittee II elicit information from the several delegates and governments regarding the essential import requirements of the individual American republics, and concerning the various systems of export control already established by a number of them.

"4. That Subcommittee II consider the steps towards a broad hemisphere program of control already taken by a number of the republics, and formulate detailed recommendations for an inter-American system which would permit a maximum of freedom of interchange among the American republics.

"If this suggestion meets with general approval, the Government of the United States is prepared to place at the disposal of the Advisory Committee and Subcommittee II information regarding the policies and administrative procedures with respect to export licensing and priorities controls established by it; special arrangements entered into with and general licenses issued for exports to particular American republics which have adopted some form of export control; data available to it regarding the systems of control in effect in other American nations; and such information as it has collected with regard to the import requirements for certain materials of some of the American republics."

On July 17, 1941 Mr. Sumner Welles made a statement to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee with respect to procedure of the United States Government for considering and handling export licensing and priorities matters relating to exports to the other American republics, as follows:

"On June 19, 1941 I made a statement to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee with reference to organization for considering and handling export control and related policies. In that statement I summarized the objectives of the United States system of export control, and pointed out that these objectives are of interest and importance to all of the American republics. I indicated at that time that the response among the American republics in individual conversations with the United States had been most gratifying. Since that time this Committee has adopted a resolution embodying a report of Subcommittee II recommending that the Governments of all of the American republics establish parallel systems of export control, and several additional American republics have taken legislative or executive action to establish such systems.

"The report of Subcommittee II referred to touched on, but did not elaborate on, another important aspect of the general problem—that is, the procedures and organization required to carry out effectively such a policy of export control. I wish today to indicate the arrangements determined by the Government of the United States for handling export licensing and priorities questions relating to exports to the other American republics.

"The Government of the United States is establishing two parallel procedures for handling all export licensing and priorities matters, depending on whether the import requirements in question are those, on the one hand, of a Government of an American republic or relate to needs which a Government wishes to sponsor, or those, on the other hand, of any other persons or concerns in the other American republics.

"GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED NEEDS

"The several American Governments are requested to take up all matters relating to government and government-sponsored needs directly with the Department of State. The various Governments are requested to submit to the Department of State lists of materials and products covering one or more quarters and broken down as far as possible into projects—such as governmental demands, governmental corporations and utilities, and other particular projects which they wish directly to sponsor.

"The Governments of the American republics are requested to designate a single representative or agency which will present these lists of materials and products required, which will indicate on behalf of the particular government the relative order of preference of the various requests listed, and which will be in a position to discuss the lists and any particular items required with the Department of State.

"To the extent that it is agreed to be desirable, certain of the listed items will be procured by the Government of the United States directly for the account of the other American Government in question. Other items on the lists, subject to the approval of the Department of State, will be transmitted to the Administrator of Export Control for preferential processing, as necessary, through the Office of Production Management, the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and other appropriate agencies.

"OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

"The Administrator of Export Control will undertake to furnish information to, and to service United States manufacturers and exporters, and likewise importers in the other American republics, in all aspects of the problem including priorities questions and shipping availabilities. He will undertake to furnish regular and complete information regarding such matters and to take every appropriate step to facili-

tate a maximum of free movement within the Western Hemisphere which is compatible with the requirements of national and continental defense.

"The Department of State and the Administrator of Export Control will thus, in their respective spheres, furnish to the Governments of the other American republics and to businessmen of the Western Hemisphere full assistance in carrying out to the greatest extent possible during this period of emergency, trade in the essential imports of the other American nations. This procedure will make it unnecessary for governmental organizations, business concerns, and individuals to approach a number of agencies of the United States Government in arranging for a particular export transaction.

"Applications for specific export licenses will continue to be received by the Division of Controls of the Department of State."

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF HAITI

[Released to the press July 14]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Haiti, Mr. Fernand Dennis, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have the honor to place in Your hands the Letters which accredit me near the Government of the United States of America as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at the same time as those which terminate the mission of my very eminent predecessor.

"No mission can be more flattering than that of representing one's country near the great American Democracy, at this time, particularly, when, guided by one of its most illustrious presidents, it assures, in the more and more anxious hours through which Humanity is passing, such powerful aid, such generous assistance against those who are leading the conflict in the World for the destruction of Liberty and Justice, this common ideal of all the democracies.

"To aid in this so noble task, to contribute to this work of defense of what is so dear to us: liberty, each country of this hemisphere wishes to contribute fully from what it possesses—however little that may be—in the formidable struggle which threatens our shores.

"It is both a great honor and a very great joy for me to confirm, here, the full adherence of my country to this common defense policy organized and pursued by Your Excellency's Government within the framework of Pan Americanism, a complete adherence which the Chief of the Haitian Nation proclaimed so solemnly on May 15 last, on assuming his high office.

"It is, therefore, Mr. President, with all confidence that I begin my mission near Your Excellency and Your Government, convinced as I am, that I shall always meet with efficacious aid and the greatest good will for the accomplishment of a task which is particularly pleasant for me and by which I am deeply honored."

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. Fernand Dennis follows:

"MR. MINISTER:

"It is most gratifying to me to receive from your hands the Letter by which His Excellency President Elie Lescot accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti near the Government of the United States of America. I also acknowledge the Letters of Recall of your esteemed predecessor, now the President of the Republic.

"I share with you the sense of the obligation of the nations of this Hemisphere to join in the efforts to safeguard the ideals of liberty to which the peoples of all the American Republics owe their independence. Your statements at this time when those ideals are increasingly threatened from abroad are particularly heartening.

"I look forward happily to the continuation of the cordiality which characterized the relations between the Governments of our two countries during the mission in Washington of your illustrious predecessor, His Excellency

M. Elie Lescot. You may be assured that the officials of this Government will welcome the opportunity which your mission affords to assist in making more effective our joint efforts to promote a still better understanding between the peoples of our two countries.

"I ask you to convey to His Excellency President Lescot my best wishes for his welfare and for the greater prosperity of the Republic whose destiny he now guides."

Europe

CLOSING OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 15]

Names of German consular officials and employees, and members of their families, scheduled to leave the United States for Lisbon on the S.S. *West Point*, sailing from New York on July 16, 1941, follow:

GERMAN CONSULATE IN BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICIALS

Dr. Herbert Scholz	Consul
Liselotte Scholz	Wife
Wilhelm Scholz	Son (5 years)
Manfred Scholz	Son (3 years)
Emil Kurth	Butler
Gerhard Boldt	Consular secretary
Edith Boldt	Wife
Uta Boldt	Daughter (29 months)

EMPLOYEES

Rudolf Lohrengel	Assistant
Baby Patty Lohrengel	Wife
Elisabeth Essig	Assistant
Erna Guhl	Stenographer

GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICIALS

Dr. Georg Krause-Wichmann	Consul
Armgard Krause-Wichmann	Wife
Renate Krause-Wichmann	Daughter (4 years)
Armgard Krause-Wichmann	Daughter (2 years)
Marie Zeissler	Servant

Heilmut Heerling	Attaché
Ruth Heerling	Wife
Heilmut Klaus Rudolf Heerling	Son (1½ months)
Wilhelm Friebe	Chancellor
Emma Friebe	Wife
Elizabeth Friebe	Daughter (23 years)
Alfred Lüders	First consular secretary
Johanna Lüders	Wife
Alfred Robert Lüders	Son (14 years)
Lotte Lüders	Daughter (5 years)
Ernst Gemming	First consular secretary
Anna Gemming	Wife
Walter Gemming	Son (5 years)
Gerda Gemming	Daughter (1 year)
Helene Zierhut	Servant
Heinz Johannsen	Consular secretary
Hilde Johannsen	Wife
Uwe Johannsen	Son (2 years)
Ingeborg Johannsen	Daughter (8 months)

EMPLOYEES

Dr. Bruno Siemers	Assistant
Fritz Heberling	Assistant
Elisabeth Heberling	Wife
Dietrich Fritz Heberling	Son (3 years)
Brigitte Elisabeth Heberling	Daughter (9 months)
Hedwig Haase	Stenographer
Martha Grasse	Mother
Frieda Kuhlmann	Stenographer
Paula Drechsler	Stenographer
Margarethe Hannemann	Sister
Edith Weigert	Stenographer
Wilhelm Haengen	Assistant
Agnes Haengen	Wife
Karl Schmid	Assistant clerk
Edmund Westphal	Assistant clerk
Karl Lippig	Assistant clerk
Agnes Lippig	Wife
Heinz Lippig	Son (18 years)
Dorothy Lippig	Daughter
Norman Lippig	Son (5 years)

GERMAN CONSULATE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

OFFICIALS

Karl Kapp	Consul general
Amaranth Kapp	Wife
Nele Kapp	Daughter (21 years)
Peter Kapp	Son (17 years)
Eckart Briest	Vice consul
Fritz von Alpen	Chancellor
Wilhelm Schaefer	Consular secretary
Kithe Schaefer	Wife
Frihthof Schaefer	Son (5 years)
Roswitha Schaefer	Daughter (2 years)
Karl Rüdiger Schaefer	Son (4 months)

Johann Boden Consular secretary
Margarete Boden Wife
Hans Peter Boden Son (1½ years)
Georg Hoff Clerk

EMPLOYEES

Hans Öhrmann Assistant
Franz Russold Assistant
Anita Dora Rorig Stenographer

GERMAN CONSULATE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

OFFICIALS

Dr. Georg Gyssling Consul general
Angelika Gyssling Daughter (13 years)
Johann Strauss Butler
Mrs. Christine Boone Housekeeper
Max von Kellenbach Chancellor
Lydia von Kellenbach Wife
Maria Theresia von Kellenbach Daughter (26 years)
Karl Otto von Kellenbach Son (27 years)

EMPLOYEES

Kurt Werner Assistant
Bertha Werner Wife
Harriett Draeger Stenographer
Ingeborg Meyer Stenographer
Rudolf Kleffner Assistant
Kurt Hinsch Assistant
Liselotte Hinsch Wife

GERMAN CONSULATE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OFFICIALS

Edgar Freiherr Spiegel von Consul general
 und zu Peckelsheim
Erna Freifrau Spiegel von Wife
 und zu Peckelsheim
Henriette Vogtsjohanns Maid
Berthold Rasmus Chancellor
Lisbeth Rasmus Wife
Walter Ehling First consular secretary
Elisabeth Ehling Wife
Dr. Anton Wagner Commercial attaché
Johannes Schmaus Clerk
Hildegard Schmaus Wife
Jutta Schmaus Daughter (6 months)

EMPLOYEES

Erich Koechlin Assistant
Elisabeth Koechlin Wife
Martha Freitag Stenographer
Anna Humelbrunner Stenographer

GERMAN CONSULATE IN SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

OFFICIALS

Henry Freese Consul
Martha Freese Wife
Marga Freese Daughter (19 years)
Maria Freese Daughter (11 years)

GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

OFFICIALS

Dr. Hans Borchers Consul general
Adelheid Borchers Wife
Helene Verhoff Maid
Gustav Albert Mueller Consul
Dr. Friedhelm Dräger Consul
Erna Dräger Wife
Siegmar Lurtz Consul
Hans-Richard Hirschfeld Consul
Ruth Hirschfeld Wife
Heinz Thorner Consul
Eva Thorner Wife
Kamilla Thorner Daughter (1 year)
Bernhart Gustav Lippert Vice consul
Luise Marie Lippert Wife
Diana Bernstorff Lippert Daughter (7 months)
Peter Hubert Schmidt Chancellor
Gertrude Schmidt Wife
Guenther Schmidt Son (18 years)
Peter Schmidt Son (17 years)
Irmgard Schmidt Daughter (15 years)
Karl Polstorff Chancellor
Katharina Polstorff Wife
Hertha Polstorff Daughter (18 years)
Irmgard Polstorff Daughter (17 years)
Bernhard Trauer Consular secretary
Clara Trauer Wife
Bernhard Trauer Son (17 years)
Johannes Vogel Consular secretary
Charlotte Vogel Wife
Peter Wilhelm Vogel Son (4 years)
Ursula Anna Vogel Daughter (2 years)
Ursula Momborg Maid
Ludwig Schlich Consular secretary
Erica Schlich Wife
Ingeborg Schlich Daughter (7 years)
Gerhard Schlich Son (1½ years)
Else Seitz Maid
Karl Loerky Consular secretary
Hilde Loerky Wife
Erika Loerky Daughter (13 years)
Richard Loerky Son (2 years)
Hans-Joachim Geier Consular secretary
Margarethe Geier Wife
Edith Maria Geier Daughter (9 months)

Georg Schadt Clerk
 Rosa Schadt Wife
 Walter Schadt Son (10 years)
 Donald Schadt Son (6 years)

EMPLOYEES

Fritz Kellermeier Assistant
 Else Kellermeier Wife
 Otto Borsdorf Assistant
 Minna Borsdorf Wife
 Lotte Borsdorf Daughter (12 years)
 Walter H. Schellenberg Assistant
 Gotthard Raehmel Assistant
 Hans Raven Assistant
 Heinrich Moritz Schafhauser Assistant
 Fritz Zeglin Assistant
 Bertha Zeglin Wife
 Margot Zeglin Daughter (5 years)
 Wilhelm Frerichs Assistant
 Margot Magda Emmy Frerichs Wife (stenographer)
 Josef Franz Bauer Assistant
 Wolfgang Manner Clerk
 Beatrice Manner Wife
 Sigrid Manner Daughter (2 years)
 Margarete Manner Daughter (3 months)
 Wilhelm Engel-Emden Night watchman
 Margarethe Engel Wife
 Frieda Sachs Stenographer
 Pauline Uhrig Sister
 Ruth Uhrig Niece (15 years)
 Richard Uhrig Nephew (7 years)
 Elsa Fastenrath Stenographer
 Emil Fastenrath Husband
 Klara Koch Stenographer
 Anna Alles Stenographer
 Liese Busche Stenographer
 Elisabeth Schellenberg Stenographer
 Maria Susanne Etzel Stenographer
 Anneliese Janke Stenographer
 Louise Loeffke Stenographer
 Anneliese Prinz Stenographer
 Gertraude Erika Christier Stenographer
 Anneliese Fischer Stenographer
 Marie Louise Roessler Stenographer (Baltimore)

MISCELLANEOUS

Agnes Nostitz Widow of Heinz Nostitz
 Walpurga Weber Maid

GERMAN CONSULATE IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICIALS

Erich Windels Consul general
 Liddy Windels Wife
 Emma Kohlstrunk Cook
 Heinrich Schafhausen Vice consul
 Josephine Schafhausen Wife
 Alexandra Schafhausen Daughter (28 years)

EMPLOYEES

Ernst Matthias Assistant
 Hanna Matthias Wife
 Dieter Matthias Son (2 months)

GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

OFFICIALS

Fritz Wiedemann Consul general
 Anna-Luise Wiedemann Wife
 Eduard Wiedemann Son
 Anna Hafner Housekeeper
 Otto Denzer Vice consul
 Gertrud Denzer Wife
 Hermann Loeper Chancellor
 Emmi Loeper Wife
 Helmut Rubarth Consular secretary
 Hildegard Rubarth Wife

EMPLOYEES

Kurt Beyer Assistant
 Margit Beyer Wife
 Eleanore Beyer Daughter (11 years)
 Christel Wagener Stenographer
 Erna Schrader Stenographer
 Margarethe Lange Stenographer
 Hedwig von Wrangel Aunt
 Ingeborg Moerschner Stenographer
 Anni Jürgens Mother
 Friedo Petersen Night watchman

GERMAN CONSULATE IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICIALS

Herbert Diel Consul general
 Margarete Diel Wife
 Friedrich Ernst Müller First consular secretary
 Katharina Müller Wife
 Susanne Müller Daughter (18 years)
 Alois Schneider Clerk

EMPLOYEES

Eva Opperbeck	Stenographer
Rudolf Opperbeck	Husband
Rudolf Georg Opperbeck	Son (2 years)
Alfred Schorsch	Assistant
Johanna Schorsch	Mother
Elisabeth Schorsch	Wife
Alfred Schorsch	Son (12 years)
Rudolf Schorsch	Son (10 years)
Hertha Bell	Stenographer
John Beil	Husband
Herbert Beil	Son (9 years)
Emilie Beltz	Mother

MISCELLANEOUS

Marie Lehnert	Wife of consular secretary August Lehnert, at the German Legation in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic
Gertrud Lehnert	Daughter (7 years)

GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION
IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

EMPLOYEES

Dr. Matthias F. Schmitz	Director of Library of Information
Elisabeth Schmitz	Wife
Rolf Guenther Schmitz	Son (6 years)
Heinz Dieter Schmitz	Son (3 years)
Gerhard Adler	Employee
Curt Alwardt	Assistant
Max Albrecht Blank	Employee
Anni Blank	Wife
Gertrud Anna Margarethe Esen	Employee
Hermann Esen	Husband
Walter Rudolf Fischer	Employee
Werner August Graff	Employee
Wilhelmine Kaup	Employee
Adolf Kaup	Husband
Gerda E. Kaup	Daughter (2 years)
Erwin Kempin	Employee
Margarete Kempin	Wife
Herman Krachenfels	Assistant
Kaethe Krachenfels	Wife
Wilhelm Krippendorf	Assistant
Therese Krippendorf	Wife
Stefan Kuehn	Assistant
Johanna Kuehn	Wife
Alfred Liesegang	Employee
Helmut Majewski	Employee
Margot Meier	Employee
Pauline Meier	Mother
Paul Heinrich Penzhorn	Employee

John Rehm	Employee
Anna Rehm	Wife
Magnus Sander	Employee
Hermine Sander	Wife
Werner Schade	Employee
Edith Schade	Wife
Elisabeth Josepha Schuster	Employee
Paul Seifert	Employee
Paul Seifert	Father
Paula Seifert	Mother
Karl Seifert	Brother
Hildegard Wenzel	Employee
Ingeborg Weidhaas	Employee
Walter Ernst Weidhaas	Father
Friedrich Zimmer	Employee
Elisabeth Zimmer	Wife
Karl Eduard Laser	Employee
Emily Laser	Wife
Karl Laser	Son
Lorraine Laser	Daughter
Martha Laser	Daughter
Anna Koerner	Employee
Ernst Kordel	Employee
Thea Adeigunde Kordel	Wife
Charlotte Winder	Stenographer
Marie Alles	Stenographer
Elisabeth Krakau	Stenographer
Hermine Moser	Stenographer
Fritz Treiber	Employee

MISCELLANEOUS

Rudolf Ernst Ecknig	Father	of Guenther Ecknig, employee who left United States recently
Martha Hedwig Ecknig	Mother	
Kaethe Heinemann	Wife	of Wilhelm Heinemann, employee who left United States recently
Marlene Heinemann	Daughter (4 years)	

GERMAN NATIONALS WHO ARE NOT GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS

Dr. Kurt Rieth	-----
Eugen Buerk	Engineer, Chicago, Ill.
Karl Hoffmann	Employee of German Legation at Habana, Cuba
Charlotte Hoffmann	Wife
Jens Peter Hoffmann	Son (5 years)
Hoffmann (Christian name unknown)	(3 years)
Erika Hoffmann	(3 months)

GERMAN RAILROADS OFFICE

EMPLOYEES

Ernst Schmitz	General manager of the German Railroads Information Office in New York
Anna Schmitz	Wife
Franz Berz	Stepson (21 years)
Hans Portack	Director of publication
Arthur Queitsch	Bookkeeper and cashier
Maria Editha Queitsch	Wife
Charlie Werner Queitsch	Son (16 years)
Gustav Schiwck	Manager, mailing department
Charlotte Schiwck	Wife
Elisabeth Bogner	Secretary
Henry C. Tange	Clerk, information department
Marjorie Constance Tange	Wife
Manfred Nier	Clerk, information department

SHIP PHYSICIANS

Dr. Gerhard Brecher	Assistant at the Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Gerhard Brecher	Wife
Dr. Schnitzler	Assistant at the Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Mary Agnes Schnitzler	Wife

TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

EMPLOYEES

Dr. Manfred Zapp	Editor
Edgar Sellmann	Editor
Guenther Tonn	Editor
Siri Lewaldt	Stenographer
Heinz Theodor Lewaldt	Son
George F. Lewaldt	Son
Ernest Kotz	Editor
Käthe Kotz	Wife
Ernest Guenther	Editor
Hildegard M. Guenther	Wife

[Released to the press July 15]

Names of Italian consular officials and employees, and members of their families, scheduled to leave the United States for Lisbon on the S.S. *West Point*, sailing from New York on July 16, 1941, follow:

ITALIAN VICE CONSULATE IN ALBANY, N. Y.

Ignazio Sanfelice dei marchesi di Monteforte	Vice consul
Marcella Ruocco	Maid
Renato Roncati	Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN BALTIMORE, MD

Eugenio Morreale	Consul
Emilia Morreale	Wife
Margherita Morreale	Daughter
Maria Morreale	Daughter
Gabriella Morreale	Daughter
Luigia Zanor	Maid

ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN BOSTON, MASS

Francesco Cancellario D'Alena	Consul general
Nilde Cancellario D'Alena	Wife
Maria Pia Cancellario D'Alena	Daughter
Nuzzarone Boccini	Chauffeur
Clelia Orfei	Maid
Antonio Francalancia	Clerk
Giacinta Emilia Francalancia	Wife
Mercurio Nicola Antonio Francalancia	Son
Nicolina Francalancia	Daughter
Laura Filomena Francalancia	Daughter
Italo Manfredo Francalancia	Son
Margherita Francalancia	Daughter
Emilia Cecilia Francalancia	Daughter
Carlo Durigon	Clerk
Ada Durigon	Wife
Mario Conti	Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Riccardo Moscatti	Consul general
Giuseppe Dall'Agno	Chancellor
Lorenzo Baiocchi	Clerk
Pietro Colbertaldo	Clerk
Raffaella Colbertaldo	Wife
Giovanni Colbertaldo	Son
Maria Colbertaldo	Mother
Piergentile Testaguzza	Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

Roméo Montecchi	Consul
Isabella Montecchi	Wife
Carlo Fumagalli	Clerk
Achille Martinengo	Clerk
Tonina Martinengo	Wife
Roberto Martinengo	Son

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN DENVER, COLO.

Giovanni Formichella	Consul
Anny Formichella	Wife
Leopoldo Formichella	Son
Umberto Formichella	Son
Benito Formichella	Son
Romano Formichella	Son
Maria Naldo	Maid

ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN FORT WORTH, TEX.

Atilio Ortolani	Consular agent
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ITALIAN VICE CONSULATE AT HOUSTON, TEX.

Luigi Nassano	Acting vice consul
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ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Vicenzo Lapenta	Consular agent
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ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Angelo V. Jannelli	Consular agent
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ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

Ottavio D'Amato	Consular agent
Adelina D'Amato	Wife

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Dino Semplicini	Consul
Violetta Semplicini	Wife
Alberta Grimaldi Liebman	Clerk
Valerio Liebman	Son
Antonietta Alberti	Clerk
Gladys Sada	Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Gian Gerolamo Chirvari	Consul
Enrico Tucci	Servant
Sisto Vanio	Servant
Maria Culcich	Maid
Count Alessandro Manassei	Vice Consul
Countess Maryel Manassei	Wife
Giovanni Manassei	Child
Alessandra Manassei	Child
Julia Bertolot	Maid
Albertino Bartolucci	Clerk
Pietro Contrucci	Clerk
Roberto Tucci	Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gaetano Vecchiotti	Consul general
Cecilia Vecchiotti	Wife
Alfredo Spina	Chauffeur
Umberto Caradossi	Vice consul
Cesare Pasquinelli	Vice consul
Hito Sadik	Secretary

Angelina Castello	Clerk
Michellina Cima	Clerk
Francesco Maldera	Clerk
Lucia Maldera	Clerk
Matio Maistrello	Clerk
Maria Cogliolo	Clerk
Raffaele Di Censo	Clerk
Amella Maghina	Clerk
Antonietta Picone	Clerk
Luigia Ferraris	Clerk
Giuseppe Rossini	Clerk
Orazio Onomastico	Clerk
Aldo Testa	Clerk
Teresa Testa	Wife
Ida Rinaldi	Clerk
Frances Rinaldi	Clerk
Amedeo Re	Clerk
Santina Re	Wife
Giuseppe Re	Son
Carolina Nunziata Re	Daughter
Romano Salvatore Re	Son
Orrado Armieri	Clerk
Tommaso Canale Parola	Clerk
Antonietta Canale Parola	Wife
Matilde Canale Parola	Daughter
Giuseppe De Martin	Clerk
Salvatore Lucchesi	Clerk
Marta Lucchesi	Wife
Francesca Lucchesi	Daughter
Etta De Simone	Wife of the Italian consul general at Lugano, Switzerland, residing in New York

Amedea Chilovi

Maid

ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ludovico Censi	Consul general
Maria Censi	Wife
Michela Censi	Daughter
Nicoletta Censi	Daughter
Barbara Censi	Daughter
Michele Macchiaroli	Clerk
Nicolina Ciapi Mori	Clerk
Annibale Di Febo	Clerk

ITALIAN VICE CONSULATE IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

Alessandro Capece Minutolo	Vice consul
Mario Musella	Clerk
Eugenio Morelli	Clerk
Maddalena Filotto	Clerk

ITALIAN VICE CONSULATE IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Vincenzo Verderosa	Acting vice consul
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ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Arnaldo D'Amico Acting consular agent

ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Carlo Bossi Consul general
Olga Bossi Wife
Gregorio Malerba Servant
Raimondo Manzini Vice consul
Giovanni Mannu Clerk
Giovanna Mannu Wife
Lucio Maria Mannu Son
Cecilia Barsanti Marcinì Clerk
Carmelo Baecua Clerk
Francesco Valente Clerk
Italo Unti Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN SEATTLE, WASH.

Antonio Toscani Millo Consul
Giuseppe Bovio Clerk
Fernanda Muscolo Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Rosario Gori Consular agent

ITALIAN VICE CONSULATE IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Alessandro Savorgnan Vice consul
Rosetta Savorgnan Wife
Elda Richieri Clerk
Enrico Gironda Clerk
Mario Marchi Clerk

ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN VICKSBURG, MISS.

Andrea Bucci Consular agent

ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

Carmine Vignola Consular agent

ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENCY IN YONKERS, N. Y.

Edoardo Bertolini Acting consular agent
Giovanna Bertolini Wife
Maria Rosa Bertolini Daughter
Giorgio Bertolini Son

ITALIAN TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Ermínio Osti -----
Muriel Osti Wife
Alessandra Osti Daughter

ITALIAN TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

Luigo Carlo Paladini -----
Alicia Paladini Wife
Guglielmo Maggini Clerk
Bianca Maggini Wife

ISTITUTO NAZIONALE CAMBI CON L'ESTERO IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

Luigi Podestà Representative

ITALIAN MINISTRY OF CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ovidio Lefebvre d'Ovidio Officer
Maria Lefebvre d'Ovidio Wife

CONNECTED WITH THE ITALIAN COMMISSION TO THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Armando Tosi
Angelo Coen Brocca
Ruggero Astolfi
Giuseppe Carta
Luigi Spaggiari

MISCELLANEOUS

Antonio Manfredini Graduate student at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

The Near East

SAFETY OF AMERICANS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON

[Released to the press July 18]

The American Consul General in Beirut has informed the Department that, following the signing of the armistice, all American citizens in Syria and Lebanon are well, so far as he has been able to ascertain, and that the properties of American institutions have suffered no damage.

Cultural Relations

REDUCED POSTAGE RATES ON BOOKS TO THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

One of the immediate results of the present program of inter-American cultural relations has been the successful negotiation of agreements for reduction of postage rates on books going to the other American republics. It is expected that these agreements will serve as a very considerable impetus to the exchange of publications, particularly in the field of education.

The new lower rate is 5 cents per pound up to 22 pounds, on books containing no publicity or advertising other than that appearing on the covers or flyleaves. The new rate is now in effect to all of the other American republics.

The demand for books, particularly of the scientific type and of the textbook type, has greatly increased during the past year, and the elimination of the obstacle of high postal rates will undoubtedly create an even greater demand than heretofore. The resulting increased interchange of publications will serve to stimulate the further growth of intellectual ties between the United States and the other American republics.

The Postal Bulletin of April 21, 1941 gives a detailed description of the material which may be mailed under this rate. The specifications are as follows:

Packages of books mailed at the new rate should be plainly endorsed by the mailers "Book" or "Books". The dimensions for such packages shall be the same as for letters and other articles in the Postal Union (regular) mails.

Among the publications to which the reduced book rate applies, are the following:

Books permanently bound by stitching or stapling, or by means of spiral or plastic binding, when covered with paper, cloth, leather, or other substantial material.

Books enclosed in the usual paper jackets bearing advertisements of other books.

Music books in regular bound form.

Books consisting largely of pictures, illustrations, maps, such as a view book or atlas.

Bibles with customary incidental space for family record.

The above-mentioned postage rate does not apply to the following:

Annual reports of organizations and institutions; also reports or minutes of their conventions or other meetings published primarily for the benefit of members.

Books containing advertisements, even though incidental, of other things than books, as, for instance, playing cards, merchandise, services, etc.

Books of the loose-leaf binder type, which are not complete or permanent when mailed but to which other pages are subsequently to be added.

Reports of corporations sent to stockholders.

House organs, including publications designed to promote the commercial interests of a firm or organization.

Trade directories in which the listings are paid for.

Telephone directories.

Publications entered as second-class matter.

Publications consisting of pictures to be colored or cut out.

Publications, including textbooks, having blank spaces for written answers or other hand work.

Periodical publications.

Sheet music.

Bound volumes of publications entered as second-class matter.

Promotional publications of nonprofit organizations or institutions, such as schools, colleges, churches, fraternal societies, etc.

Books in any other than final or permanent form.

Publications furnished as a part of a service.

Publications relating to furniture, household articles, decorations, etc., in which reference is made by name to the concerns manufacturing or handling the article featured.

Freight and passenger tariffs.

Directories or lists of members published in the interest of the organizations publishing the same.

The following are the only permissible enclosures with books mailed at the reduced rate:

A single order form, and a single sheet not larger than approximately the size of a page, relating exclusively to the book with which enclosed.

An invoice showing the price, etc., of the book may also be enclosed.

PROFESSORS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO TEACH AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA

A recent despatch from the United States Embassy in Panamá contains the information that a number of professors from the United States have been appointed to teaching posts at the National University of Panama.

Dr. Jephtha B. Duncan, Rector of the National University of Panama, who was awarded a travel grant to visit the United States at the invitation of the Department of State, expressed a desire during his stay in this country to obtain the services of a number of our professors for teaching positions at the university. Arrangements were accordingly made to carry out this program, and as a result several teachers are already in Panama or are expected to arrive shortly.

Those who have taken up residence in the university as a result of Dr. Duncan's plan include the following: Dr. Gaston Litton, professor of library science; Mr. Paul Peavy, professor of English and English literature; Dr. Patrick Romanell, professor of philosophy; Dr. Myron Schaeffer, professor of musical appreciation, and Mr. John Cook Ward, professor of English and English literature. Dr. Sydney Markham, professor of art appreciation, is expected to arrive in the near future.

In addition to the professors mentioned above, it is understood that final selection will shortly be made of a professor of journalism, a professor of economics and a professor of comparative anatomy from the United States.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Regulations Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange: General License No. 53 under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto [licensing, under certain conditions, transactions ordinarily incident to importing and exporting of goods between the United

States and any of the American republics, and also Canada, or between the American republics, and also Canada, by or on behalf of, or involving property of, a national of a blocked country]. (Treasury Department.) *Federal Register*, July 19, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 140), p. 3556.

Export Control Schedule No. 13 [adding to, effective July 12, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of aircraft parts, equipment, and accessories other than those listed in Proclamation No. 2237 of May 1, 1937 (item 4a of Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940)]. (Administrator of Export Control.) *Federal Register*, July 16, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 137), p. 3477.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

MILITARY MISSION

DETAIL OF A UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSION TO COSTA RICA

In response to the request of the Government of Costa Rica, an agreement was signed on July 14, 1941, at 3 o'clock by the Honorable Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernández, Minister of Costa Rica at Washington, providing for the detail of a United States Military Mission to Costa Rica.

The agreement is effective for a period of four years beginning with the date of signature. The services of the Mission may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Costa Rica.

The provisions of the agreement are similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics concerning the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries. In addition to the provisions regarding its purpose and duration, the agreement contains provisions in regard to certain requisites and conditions affecting the fulfillment of the terms of the agreement, and provisions in regard to compensation.

Such agreements are in effect at this time with respect to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

The Foreign Service

FOREIGN SERVICE REGULATIONS

On July 11, 1941 the President signed Executive Order 8820 amending the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States (Chapter XXI: Nationality, Passports, Registration, and Protection). For text of this order see the *Federal Register* of July 15, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 136), pages 3421-3422.

Legislation

Inter-American Highway: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, First Session, on S. 1544, an Act To Provide for Cooperation With Central American Republics in the Construction of the Inter-American Highway. June 3, 1941. ii, 33 pp.

An Act To authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to not exceeding twenty persons at a time from the American republics, other than the United States. [S. 207.] Approved July 14, 1941. (Public Law 168, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of John L. Savage, an employee of the United States, to service under the government of the State of New South Wales, Australia, and the government of the Punjab, India" (Act of June 29, 1940,

Public, Numbered 678, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session). [S. 1488.] Approved July 14, 1941. (Public Law 172, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

Inter American Statistical Institute: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Recommendation for Consideration of a Report of the Acting Secretary of State Asking for Legislation To Enable the United States To Become an Adhering Member of the Inter American Statistical Institute, and To Authorize an Annual Appropriation for the Payment of the Share of the United States in Support of the Institute. (H. Doc. 317, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 4 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, July 1941. Publication 1617. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10c.

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of Polytechnic School of Guatemala: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Signed May 27, 1941; effective May 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 208. Publication 1618. 10 pp. 5c.

Transit of Military Aircraft: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Signed at Washington April 1, 1941; proclaimed April 28, 1941. Treaty Series 971. 6 pp. 5c.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Italian Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade, 1922-1940 [from the beginning of the Fascist regime in 1922 to Italy's entry into the war in June 1940]. (U. S. Tariff Commission.) xiii, 284 pp. 30c.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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The Far East

JAPANESE MILITARY DÉMARCHÉ IN INDOCHINA

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WELLES

[Released to the press July 24]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents, the Acting Secretary made the following statement:

"It will be recalled that in 1940 the Japanese Government gave expression on several occasions to its desire that conditions of disturbance should not spread to the region of the Pacific, with special references to the Netherlands East Indies and French Indochina. This desire was expressly concurred in by many other governments, including the Government of the United States. In statements by this Government, it was made clear that any alteration in the existing status of such areas by other than peaceful processes could not but be prejudicial to the security and peace of the entire Pacific area and that this conclusion was based on a doctrine which has universal application.

"On September 23, 1940, referring to the events then rapidly happening in the Indochina situation, the Secretary of State stated that it seemed obvious that the existing situation was being upset and that the changes were being achieved under duress. Present developments relating to Indochina provide clear indication that further changes are now being effected under duress.

"The present unfortunate situation in which the French Government of Vichy and the French Government of Indochina find themselves is, of course, well known. It is only too clear that they are in no position to resist the pressure exercised upon them.

"There is no doubt as to the attitude of the Government and people of the United States toward acts of aggression carried out by use or threat of armed force. That attitude has been made abundantly clear.

"By the course which it has followed and is following in regard to Indochina, the Japanese Government is giving clear indication that it is determined to pursue an objective of expansion by force or threat of force.

"There is not apparent to the Government of the United States any valid ground upon which the Japanese Government would be warranted in occupying Indochina or establishing bases in that area as measures of self-defense.

"There is not the slightest ground for belief on the part of even the most credulous that the Governments of the United States, of Great Britain, or of the Netherlands have any territorial ambitions in Indochina or have been planning any moves which could have been regarded as threats to Japan. This Government can, therefore, only conclude that the action of Japan is undertaken because of the estimated value to Japan of bases in that region primarily for purposes of further and more obvious movements of conquest in adjacent areas.

"In the light of previous developments, steps such as are now being taken by the Government of Japan endanger the peaceful use by peaceful nations of the Pacific. They tend to jeopardize the procurement by the United States

of essential materials such as tin and rubber which are necessary for the normal economy of this country and the consummation of our defense program. The purchase of tin, rubber, oil, or other raw materials in the Pacific area on equal terms with other nations requiring these materials has never been denied to Japan.

The steps which the Japanese Government has taken also endanger the safety of other areas of the Pacific, including the Philippine Islands.

"The Government and people of this country fully realize that such developments bear directly upon the vital problem of our national security."

INFORMAL REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE¹

[Released to the press by the White House July 24]

[Excerpt]

There are lots of things that people don't quite understand. You are an information bureau to all of them. And I will give you the example.

Here on the East Coast you have been reading that the Secretary of the Interior, as Oil Administrator, is faced with the problem of not enough gasoline to go around in the East Coast, and how he is asking everybody to curtail their consumption of gasoline. All right. Now I am—I might be called—an American citizen, living in Hyde Park, N. Y. And I say, "That's a funny thing. Why am I asked to curtail my consumption of gasoline when I read in the papers that thousands of tons of gasoline are going out from Los Angeles—West Coast—to Japan; and we are helping Japan in what looks like an act of aggression?"

All right. Now the answer is a very simple one. There is a world war going on, and has been for some time—nearly two years. One of our efforts, from the very beginning, was to prevent the spread of that world war in certain areas where it hadn't started. One of those areas is a place called the Pacific Ocean—one of the largest areas of the earth. There happened to be a place in the South Pacific where we had to get a lot of things—rubber, tin, and so forth and so on—down in the Dutch Indies, the Straits Settlements, and Indochina. And we had to help get the Australian surplus of meat and wheat, and corn, for England.

It was very essential, from our own selfish point of view of defense, to prevent a war from starting in the South Pacific. So our foreign policy was—trying to stop a war from breaking out down there. At the same time, from the point of view of even France at that time—of course, France still had her head above water—we wanted to keep that line of supplies from Australia and New Zealand going to the Near East—all their troops, all their supplies that they have maintained in Syria, North Africa, and Palestine. So it was essential for Great Britain that we try to keep the peace down there in the South Pacific.

All right. And now here is a nation called Japan. Whether they had at that time aggressive purposes to enlarge their empire southward, they didn't have any oil of their own up in the north. Now, if we cut the oil off, they probably would have gone down to the Dutch East Indies a year ago, and you would have had war.

Therefore, there was—you might call—a method in letting this oil go to Japan, with the hope—and it has worked for two years—of keeping war out of the South Pacific for our own good, for the good of the defense of Great Britain, and the freedom of the seas.

You people can help to enlighten the average citizen who wouldn't hear of that, or doesn't read the papers carefully, or listen to the radio carefully, to understand what some of these apparent anomalies mean. So, on the information end, I think you have got just as great a task as you have in the actual organization work.

¹ July 24, 1941.

FREEZING OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press by the White House July 25]

In view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he issued, on July 25, an Executive order freezing Japanese assets in the United States in the same manner in which assets of various European countries were frozen on June 14, 1941.² This measure, in effect, brings all financial and import and export trade transactions in which Japanese interests are involved under the control of the Government and imposes criminal penalties for violation of the order.

This Executive order, just as the order of June 14, 1941, is designed among other things to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States and trade between Japan and

the United States in ways harmful to national defense and American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets obtained by duress or conquest, and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

At the specific request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and for the purpose of helping the Chinese Government, the President has, at the same time, extended the freezing control to Chinese assets in the United States. The administration of the licensing system with respect to Chinese assets will be conducted with a view to strengthening the foreign trade and exchange position of the Chinese Government. The inclusion of China in the Executive order, in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Government, is a continuation of this Government's policy of assisting China.

² 6 F. R. 3715 (Ex. Or. 8832).

American Republics

BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR

[Released to the press July 24]

The following telegram was sent, *mutatis mutandis*, on July 24 by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso:

"I desire to express to Your Excellency the whole hearted support by the Government of the United States of the appeal which has been addressed to you and to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru (Ecuador) by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic in relation to recent developments on the frontier between Peru and Ecuador.

"I am sure that Your Excellency will agree with me that it would be impossible for the three powers which have offered their good

offices to assist in relieving the situation unless immediate measures are taken to restore quiet in the frontier region. I venture to express the hope that Your Excellency will be able to announce to the three Governments tendering their good offices that such measures either have been taken or may immediately be taken.

"I have had the honor of addressing an identic message to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru (Ecuador)."

The following is a translation of the appeal addressed, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Governments of Peru and Ecuador by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Dr. Ruiz-Guiñazú:

"Press news which unfortunately seems to be confirmed reports further incidents occurring on the Peruvian-Ecuadoran border, in spite of

the appeals made by all America to those two countries coupled with fraternal desires for peace which both Governments accepted with words of noble adherence.

"At a time when in response to this common aspiration, we are preparing to study the bases for conciliation which have been offered, the renewed aggravation of the conflict, the responsibility for which is not ours to determine, delays a purpose which it is the duty of all, at this hour, to maintain and to strengthen both for the sake of continental unity and for the spirit of solidarity with which we have, from all our causes made a common cause.

"The Argentine Government therefore addresses a supreme appeal to the Government of Peru (Ecuador) so that, conscious of its responsibility, and so far as is in its power, the activities reported in the press be suspended, with the view at least to permit an effective start of the conciliation the proceedings which, with such justified and necessary hopes were to be initiated in Buenos Aires."

Europe

EXCHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA

[Released to the press July 21]

The Government of the United States and the British Government, in consultation with the Government of India, have agreed to an exchange of representatives on a reciprocal basis between the United States and India.

It is expected that an American Foreign Service officer will be designated to represent the United States in the capacity of Commissioner at Delhi, the capital of India.

The representative of the Government of India in the United States appointed by the

Governor General is Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, who will bear the designation of Agent General for India in the United States and who, it is understood, will assume his duties in Washington in the early autumn.

The nomination of Thomas M. Wilson, a Foreign Service officer of class I, to act as Commissioner of the United States of America to India, with rank of Minister, was confirmed by the Senate on July 24, 1941.

EXCHANGE BY THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY OF DETAINED NATIONALS

As the result of an arrangement between the United States and Germany, four American citizens who had been held in custody by the German authorities for alleged offenses of a political nature have been exchanged for four German nationals who had been detained in this country.

The American citizens are Jay Allen and Richard Hottel, American newspaper correspondents,¹ and Frank Nelson and Ivan Jacobsen, former employees of the American Consulate in Oslo, Norway. They are understood to have departed from Germany with the American consular group.

Three of the German nationals, Manfred Zapp, Guenther Tonn, and Eugen Buerk, had been charged with failure to register as agents of a foreign principal in violation of the Foreign Agent Registration Act of 1938,² and the fourth, Kurt Rieth, had been held on charges that he had made misrepresentations at the time of his entry into the United States as a temporary visitor in March 1941. The Germans sailed from the United States for Lisbon July 16 on the *West Point*.

¹ See the *Bulletin* of March 22, 1941, p. 333.

² 52 Stat. 631.

General

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF NEW WING OF NORWEGIAN LEGATION

REMARKS BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WELLES*

[Released to the press July 22]

We are met here today to join in the dedication of the new wing of the Norwegian Legation in Washington.

These ceremonies are surely symbolic of the hope and of the faith with which we meet.

Those of us who are citizens of the United States are taking part in these dedication ceremonies not only because of the welcome privilege which it affords us of rendering this tribute to our traditional friends, the heroic people of Norway, but also because we can thus best evidence our conviction that the Kingdom of Norway of the past, as we have known it, some day—and we trust that day will come soon—will once more be free and independent.

We here in the United States will always remember the superb courage with which the Norwegian people fought in the defense of their homes and of their liberties against the overwhelmingly superior strength of an invader who had treacherously taken them by surprise. We know how bravely they are still fighting with their allies on sea and land in many parts of the world.

We shall always remember the heroism of their Monarch and of their Crown Prince. And we have heard with emotion the words of that same Monarch when he said to his people only a few days ago, "Hold out. Don't lose courage. And be assured that Norway will once again be free and independent, provided that we all continue to do our duty and our utmost to reach our goal in the battle which is now being fought."

Those words seem to us to exemplify the soul of a people which will never admit defeat and which will never be cowed by alien domination.

But in a larger sense, these ceremonies con-

stitute an act of faith in the ultimate victory of the forces of human liberty; in the triumph of civilization itself over the forces of barbarism.

I feel that there are joined with us in spirit here today, as silent witnesses, the peoples of all of the other countries which have been mercilessly overrun during these past two years. I know that they believe as we do that out of this holocaust into which the nations of the earth have been plunged by the criminal obsession of world conquest of one man and of the satellites who surround him, there can come no peace until the Hitlerite government of Germany has been finally and utterly destroyed.

For I am confident that the cause of liberty and of freedom will not go down to defeat. The determination and courage of free men and women everywhere must now be exercised to the full limit of endurance until their victory is won.

And yet, I do not doubt that millions are asking tonight—millions in England and in China—millions of enslaved peoples in Norway and in the other countries now temporarily occupied—millions in the countries which have not experienced war—yes, and millions in Germany and in Italy—are asking, What does the future hold for us after this struggle is over?

Does the end of the present carnage mean only a return to ruined homes; to the graves of slaughtered wives and children; to poverty and want; to social upheaval and economic chaos; to the same gray and empty years of confusion and bitterness, so barren in vision and in human accomplishment, which marked the decades after the termination of the last war?

It seems to me that those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to live as citizens of the free American republics have our great responsibility in the framing of the answer to that question.

* July 22, 1941.

For we all of us now see clearly, if we did not before, that no matter how great our American capacity for defense may be, no matter how perfect our hemispheric system may become, our future welfare must inevitably be contingent upon the existence in the rest of the world of equally peace-minded and equally secure peoples who not only will not, but cannot, become a source of potential danger to us in the New World.

I feel it is not premature for me to suggest that the free governments of peace-loving nations everywhere should even now be considering and discussing the way in which they can best prepare for the better day which must come, when the present contest is ended in the victory of the forces of liberty and of human freedom and in the crushing defeat of those who are sacrificing mankind to their own lust for power and for loot.

At the end of the last war, a great President of the United States gave his life in the struggle to further the realization of the splendid vision which he had held up to the eyes of suffering humanity—the vision of an ordered world governed by law.

The League of Nations, as he conceived it, failed in part because of the blind selfishness of men here in the United States as well as in other parts of the world; it failed because of its utilization by certain powers primarily to advance their own political and commercial ambitions; but it failed chiefly because of the fact that it was forced to operate, by those who dominated its councils, as a means of maintaining the *status quo*. It was never enabled to operate as its chief spokesman had intended, as an elastic and impartial instrument in bringing about peaceful and equitable adjustments between nations as time and circumstance proved necessary.

Some adequate instrumentality must unquestionably be found to achieve such adjustments when the nations of the earth again undertake the task of restoring law and order to a disastrously shaken world.

But whatever the mechanism which may be devised, of two things I am unalterably convinced:

First, that the abolition of offensive armaments and the limitation and reduction of defensive armaments and of the tools which make the construction of such armaments possible, can only be undertaken through some rigid form of international supervision and control, and that without such practical and essential control no real disarmament can ever be achieved; and

Second, that no peace which may be made in the future would be valid or lasting unless it established fully and adequately the natural rights of all peoples to equal economic enjoyment. So long as any one people or any one government possesses a monopoly over natural resources or raw materials which are needed by all peoples, there can be no basis for a world order based on justice and on peace.

I cannot believe that people of good-will will not once more strive to realize the great ideal of an association of nations through which the freedom, the happiness, and the security of all peoples may be achieved.

That word, security, represents the end upon which the hearts of men and women everywhere today are set.

Whether it be security from bombing from the air, or from mass destruction; whether it be security from want, disease, and starvation; whether it be security in enjoying that inalienable right which every human being should possess of living out his life in peace and happiness, people throughout the length and breadth of the world are demanding security, and freedom from fear.

That is the objective before us all today—to try to find the means of bringing that to pass.

“Not in vain the distance beacons.”

AMERICAN NATIONALITY

Additional regulations issued pursuant to the Nationality Act of 1940 governing procedure for overcoming presumption of expatriation were issued jointly on July 12, 1941 by the Department of State and the Department of Justice. The full text of the regulations in codified form is printed in the *Federal Register* of July 22, 1941, pages 3581 and 3579. For previous regulations, see the *Bulletin* of January 4, 1941, page 9.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Collectors of customs were informed on July 21 as follows:

"General license GUS-H 19 has been issued today authorizing exportations to Panama of articles and materials subject to export control required for highway projects under supervision Public Roads Administration. License GUS-H 9 authorizes same exportations to Costa Rica and GUS-H 18 to Nicaragua. You are authorized to permit such exportations against these general licenses only when presented with certification by United States Despatch Agent that material meets above specified requirements."

Collectors of customs were informed on July 24, 1941 that the following general licenses have been issued to become effective immediately:

	Canada	Great Britain	Philippine Islands
Derris root, squill, cube root, pyrethrum, and rotenone.....	GKU 1	GKU 2	GKU 63
Alkyd resins, urea formaldehyde resins, and phenol formaldehyde resins.....	GKR 1	GKR 2	OKR 63
Acetone.....	GKX 1	OKX 2	OKX 63
Acetic acid, acetyl aldehyde, and formaldehyde.....	GKO 1	GKO 2	OKO 63
Methanol.....	OKW 1	OKW 2	GKW 63

The following general licenses have been issued to become effective August 1, 1941, as follows:

	Canada	Great Britain	Philippine Islands
Butanol.....	GKW 1	GKW 2	OKW 63
Butyl Acetate.....	OKY 1	GKY 2	OKY 63
Ethyl Acetate.....	GKZ 1	GKZ 2	GKZ 63

On July 23, 1941, collectors of customs were informed as follows:

"Reference is made to the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941,¹ regarding exports to blocked nationals, and to the list of such blocked nationals which has been furnished you by the Commissioner of Customs.²

"The regulations applicable to exportations to consignees named in the list of blocked nationals shall be effective on and after July 27, 1941. On and after July 27 both an export license and an official statement of the fact that it has been determined that the prohibition of the exportation would work unusual hardships on American interests should be required in respect to exportations to the consignees named in the list of blocked nationals in accordance with the President's proclamation of July 17.

"The requirement that the name and address of each ultimate consignee be set forth either in the export declaration or in a document submitted as a supplement thereto shall become effective on August 11, 1941. A statement regarding this requirement appears in Export Control Schedule Z, copies of which are being furnished you by the Commissioner of Customs."³

[Released to the press July 24]

In accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941, the Secretary of State on July 24 issued general license no. GIT-P/CA, which authorizes the passage through the Canal Zone, without the requirement of an individual export license, of in-transit shipments of articles and materials under export control to Panama from all other foreign destinations and from Panama to all other foreign destinations. This license applies only in respect to shipments which are imported into or exported from Panama and which pass in transit through the Canal Zone.

¹ *Bulletin of July 19, 1941, p. 41.*

² 6 F.R. 3557.

³ 6 F.R. 3584.

The Department

DIVISION OF WORLD TRADE INTELLIGENCE

The following departmental order (no. 956) was signed by the Acting Secretary of State on July 21, 1941:

"There is hereby established in the Department of State a Division of World Trade Intelligence, the routing symbol of which will be WT, to handle the activities and problems envisaged in the President's Proclamation of July 17, 1941, relating to trade with aliens whose interests are inimical to the United States.

"Mr. John S. Dickey is designated Acting Chief of the Division which will function in its present quarters in the Department of Commerce Building under the general administrative supervision of Assistant Secretary Dean Acheson in close collaboration with the Division of Commercial Affairs and the other divisions and offices of the Department concerned. . . .

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective on July 21, 1941."

USE OF THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Released to the press July 21]

The following departmental order (no. 955) was signed by the Acting Secretary of State on July 18, 1941:

"By Departmental Order 796 of June 19, 1939,¹ the confidential or unpublished records of the Department prior to December 31, 1918 were made available for consultation by persons who are not officials of the United States Government, subject to conditions set forth in that order. The provisions of that order are hereby

amended to make available to such persons the records of the Department up to January 1, 1921, with the exception of the Department's unpublished records concerning the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and related subjects. After the publication of the Paris Peace Conference volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, consideration will be given to the possibility of making the records on the Peace Conference and related subjects available to qualified persons."

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 958, the Acting Secretary of State designated Miss Marjorie Moss as an Assistant Chief of the Visa Division, effective on the date of the order, July 24, 1941.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

[Released to the press July 22]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Brazilian Government to participate in the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, which will convene at Rio de Janeiro on September 1, 1941, and the President has approved the designation of the following persons as the official delegates on the part of the United States:

Mr. John E. Lamiell, director, International Postal Service, Post Office Department

Mr. George R. Hartman, chief of section, International Postal Service, Post Office Department

The United States is a member of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and contributes an annual sum toward the expenses of the International Office of the Union.

¹ *Bulletin of July 1, 1939*, p. 10.

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

[Released to the press July 26]

On July 26, 1941 the Acting Secretary of State issued formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba supplemental to the agreement concluded August 24, 1934 as amended by the supplementary agreement signed on December 18, 1939.²

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously a notice setting the dates for the submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings.

There follows a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States. Representations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on this list but may cover any article of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Cuba. However, only the articles contained in the list issued July 26 or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

² Executive Agreement Series 67 and 165, respectively.

List of Products on Which the United States Will Consider Granting Concessions to Cuba

NOTE: For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty (applicable to Cuban products)
214	Earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured and articles, wares, and materials (crude or advanced in condition), composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for, whether susceptible of decoration or not, if not decorated in any manner:	
	Marble chip or granite	24% ad valorem
501	Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 sugar degrees, and all mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 50 sugar degrees and not above 75 sugar degrees	\$0.006165 per lb.
	and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test	\$0.000135 per lb. additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion*

* 96° sugar \$0.009 per pound.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty (applicable to Cuban products)
502	Molasses and sugar sirups, not specially classfied provided for: If containing soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added) equal to more than 6 per centum of the total soluble solids: Testing not above 48 per centum total sugars. Testing above 48 per centum total sugars. Other: Testing not above 48 per centum total sugars. Testing above 48 per centum total sugars.	\$0.0013 1/2 per gal. ^b \$0.00142 _a additional for each per centum of total sugars and fractions of a per centum in proportion. ^b \$0.002 per gal \$0.0022 additional for each per centum of total sugars and fractions of a per centum in proportion.
502	Molasses not imported to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar or for human consumption.	\$0.00024 per lb. of total sugars
601	Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 per centum of wrapper tobacco: If unstemmed	\$1.20 per lb.
601	Filler tobacco not specially provided for, other than cigarette leaf tobacco: If unstemmed If stemmed	\$0.175 per lb. ^c \$0.25 per lb. ^c
603	Scrap tobacco.	\$0.175 per lb. ^c
605	Cleas and cberoots of all kinds	\$2.25 per lb. and 12 1/2% ad valorem
701	Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	\$0.048 per lb.
743	Grapefruit.	\$0.012 or \$0.006 per lb. ^d

^a These rates of duty, applicable to imports of Cuban origin, were reduced following the granting of a concession on the products affected in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. That agreement limits the quantity of molasses and sugar sirups which may be entered from all countries in any calendar year, at the reduced rates under these items, to a total of 1,500,000 gallons.

^b Under the supplementary trade agreement with Cuba, effective December 23, 1939 reductions in duty were granted on stemmed or unstemmed filler tobacco (other than cigarette leaf tobacco) and scrap tobacco of Cuban origin, the reduced rates being applicable to a quota of 22,000,000 pounds (unstemmed equivalent) in any calendar year, any imports from Cuba in excess of this quantity being subject to rates of \$0.28 per lb. on unstemmed filler tobacco and scrap tobacco and \$0.40 per lb. on stemmed filler tobacco. These rates were bound against increase.

^c The rate of duty applicable to Cuban grapefruit when imported and entered for consumption during the period from August 1 to September 30 inclusive, in any year, was reduced from \$0.012 to \$0.006 per lb., the maximum reduction permitted under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, in the trade agreement with Cuba effective September 3, 1934.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS
WITH CUBA*Public Notice*

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Resolution 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order 6750 of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba to supplement and amend the agreement signed August 24, 1934 as amended by the supplementary agreement signed December 18, 1939.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications, and the time set for public hearings.

SUMNER WELLES
Acting Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 26, 1941.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION
SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS
WITH CUBA*Public Notice*

Closing date for submission of briefs, August 23, 1941; closing date for application to be heard, August 23, 1941; public hearings open, September 8, 1941.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a supplemental trade agreement with the Government of Cuba, of which notice of intention to negotiate has been

issued by the Acting Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, August 23, 1941. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a.m. on September 8, 1941, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either type-

written or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 26th day of July 1941.

E. M. WHITCOMB
Acting Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 26, 1941.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

PROMOTION OF PEACE

TREATY WITH THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AMENDING THE TREATY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

[Released to the press July 22]

Reference is made to the Department's press release of March 19, 1941 concerning the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and the Union of South Africa.¹

The treaty provides for the establishment of an international commission to be appointed within six months of the date of the exchange of ratifications. The commission will be composed of five members, consisting of one national member chosen by each of the participating Governments and one non-national member chosen by each Government from some third country. The fifth member, or joint commissioner, will be chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Union of South Africa,

it being understood that he shall be a citizen of some country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The President has designated the following-named persons to serve on the international commission on behalf of this Government:

The Honorable Elbert Duncan Thomas, United States Senate, American national commissioner

His Excellency Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, American non-national commissioner

MILITARY MISSION

AGREEMENT WITH HAITI

In conformity with the request of the Government of Haiti an agreement was signed at Port-au-Prince on May 23, 1941 providing for the detail to Haiti of officers of the United States Army to cooperate with the Haitian Government, the Chief of Staff of the Garde d'Haïti, and the personnel of the Garde d'Haïti with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the Garde d'Haïti.

¹ See *Bulletin* of March 22, 1941, p. 344.

The agreement is made effective for a period of four years from the date of signature. The provisions are similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and other American republics concerning the detail of officers of the United States Army to advise the armed forces of those countries.

COMMERCE

DECLARATION ON THE JURIDICAL PERSONALITY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES

United States

The instrument of ratification by the United States of the Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on June 25, 1936 and signed by the United States on June 23, 1939, was deposited with the Union on July 10, 1941. The ratification was made subject to the understandings as follows:

"1. It is understood that the companies described in the Declaration shall be permitted to sue or defend suits of any kind, without the requirement of registration or domestication.

"2. It is further understood that the Government of the United States may terminate the obligations arising under the Declaration at any time after twelve months' notice given in advance."

The Declaration has been signed by the United States of America, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

When signing the Declaration statements formulating its principle were made by Chile and the Dominican Republic, which read in translations as follows:

For Chile:

"On signing the present Protocol, the Representative of Chile formulates as follows the principle of the above-inserted Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies;

"Mercantile companies constituted under the laws of one of the signatory States with domicile in the territory thereof, not having any company office, branch, or representation in any other of the signatory States may, nevertheless, appear in court in the territory of these latter as plaintiffs or as defendants, subject to the laws of the country, and execute civil and commercial acts which are not contrary to its laws, except that, for the continued realization of the said acts so that they amount to a fulfilling of the function of the company the mercantile company must have special authorization from the competent authorities according to the laws of the country where such acts are to be carried out."

For the Dominican Republic:

"On signing the present Protocol, the Representative of the Dominican Republic formulates as follows the principle of the Declaration inserted above:

"Companies established under the laws of one of the Contracting States with domicile in the territory thereof, not having any company office, branch, or representation in any other of the Contracting States, may, nevertheless, execute in the territory of the said States juridical acts which are not contrary to their laws and may appear in court as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of the country."

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 26]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 12, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Samuel W. Honaker, of Plano, Tex., on detail in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul General at Istanbul, Turkey.

George H. Winters, of Downs, Kans., Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Walter H. McKinney, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Consul at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Theodore C. Achilles, of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Archibald R. Randolph, of Casanova, Va., Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at that post.

Joe D. Walstrom, of Mexico, Mo., Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at that post.

The assignment of William C. Trimble, of Baltimore, Md., as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Trimble has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Russell W. Benton, of Buffalo, N. Y., Vice Consul at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William Barnes, of Belmont, Mass., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Erich W. A. Hoffmann, of Milwaukee, Wis., Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Manila, P. I.

Sabin J. Dalferes, of Donaldsonville, La., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Edward S. Parker, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Cologne, Germany, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

James A. Noel, of San Diego, Calif., Vice Consul at Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

Legislation

Joint Resolution To amend further the amended joint resolution, approved August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 668), concerning the importation of articles for exhibition at the New York World's Fair, to permit transfer of liability for duty on articles so imported, and to further amend the amended joint resolution approved May 18, 1937 (50 Stat. 187), concerning the importation of articles for exhibition at the Golden Gate International Exposition, to permit transfer of liability for duty on articles so imported, and for other purposes. [H. J. Res. 173.] Approved July 18, 1941. (Public Law 185, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Copyright—Preserving the Rights of Authors. (S. Rept. 571, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 4826.) 2 pp.

Punishment for Sabotage Against Materials Intended for Export. (H. Rept. 981, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 1054.) 3 pp.

Strategic and Critical Materials. (H. Rept. 982, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. Res. 162.) [Includes statement on functions of the Department of State in the administration of export control, p. 11.] 42 pp.

Resolution Extending greetings and felicitations to the Chamber of Deputies and people of the Republic of Argentina on the occasion of the celebration of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration of Argentine Independence. (H. Res. 268, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) July 9, 1941. 2 pp.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Restrictions on Imports and Exports Subject to Proclamation No. 2497 and the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50423.] July 22, 1941. 6 *Federal Register* 3672.

Export Control Schedule No. 14 [designating as of August 1, 1941 the forms, conversions, and derivatives of copper, brass and bronze, and zinc (items 1, 2, and 3, respectively, proclamation 2453) to supersede the same in Export Control Schedules 1; 1, 2, and 8; and 1 and 2, respectively; and adding to the forms, conversions, and derivatives of chemicals (item 1, proclama-

tion 2496.) July 22, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 3672.

Export Control Schedule Z [determining that effective July 21, 1941 the forms, conversions, and derivatives of other military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof (section 3 of proclamation of July 17, 1941) shall consist of the commodities listed.] July 19, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 3584.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Treaties Submitted to the Senate, 1940: Procedure During 1940 on Certain Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1923-1940 and Their Status as of December 31, 1940. Publication 1620. iv, 12 pp. 10c.

Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929), July 1, 1941. Publication 1621. 26 pp. Free.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 2, 1941

VOL. V, No. 110—PUBLICATION 1628

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The Far East

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPANESE AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS REGARDING FRENCH INDOCHINA

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WELLES

[Released to the press August 2]

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, issued the following statement on August 2 in reply to inquiries from the press concerning the agreement entered into between the French and Japanese Governments regarding French Indochina:

"The French Government at Vichy has given repeated assurances to the Government of the United States that it would not cooperate with the Axis powers beyond the obligations imposed on it by the armistice, and that it would defend the territory under its control against any aggressive action on the part of third powers.

"This Government has now received information of the terms of the agreement between the French and Japanese Governments covering the so-called 'common defense' of French Indochina. In effect, this agreement virtually turns over to Japan an important part of the French Empire.

"Effort has been made to justify this agreement on the ground that Japanese 'assistance' is needed because of some menace to the territorial integrity of French Indochina by other powers. The Government of the United States is unable to accept this explanation. As I stated on July 24, there is no question of any

threat to French Indochina, unless it lies in the expansionist aims of the Japanese Government.

"The turning over of bases for military operations and of territorial rights under pretext of 'common defense' to a power whose territorial aspirations are apparent, here presents a situation which has a direct bearing upon the vital problem of American security. For reasons which are beyond the scope of any known agreement, France has now decided to permit foreign troops to enter an integral part of its Empire, to occupy bases therein, and to prepare operations within French territory which may be directed against other peoples friendly to the people of France.

"The French Government at Vichy has repeatedly declared its determination to resist all encroachments upon the sovereignty of its territories. However, when German and Italian forces availed themselves of certain facilities in Syria to carry on operations directed against the British, the French Government, although this was a plain encroachment on territory under French control, did not resist. But when the British undertook defense operations in the territory of Syria, the French Government did resist.

"Under these circumstances, this Government is impelled to question whether the

French Government at Vichy in fact proposes to maintain its declared policy to preserve for the French people the territories both at home and abroad which have long been under French sovereignty.

"This Government, mindful of its traditional friendship for France, has deeply sympathized with the desire of the French people to maintain their territories and to preserve them

intact. In its relations with the French Government at Vichy and with the local French authorities in French territories, the United States will be governed by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect these territories from domination and control by those powers which are seeking to extend their rule by force and conquest, or by the threat thereof."

Europe

RELATIONS WITH THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press July 30]

The American Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. John G. Winant, has been instructed to deliver the following note to the Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia in Great Britain:

"The Secretary of State has directed me to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the United States, mindful of the traditional friendship and special interest, which has existed between the peoples of the United States and Czechoslovakia since the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic, has watched with admiration the efforts of the people of Czechoslovakia to maintain their national existence, notwithstanding the suppression of the institutions of free government in their country.

"The American Government has not acknowledged that the temporary extinguishment of their liberties has taken from the people of Czechoslovakia their rights and privileges in international affairs, and it has continued to recognize the diplomatic and consular representatives of Czechoslovakia in the United States in the full exercise of their functions.

"In furtherance of its support of the national aspirations of the people of Czechoslo-

vakia the Government of the United States is now prepared to enter into formal relations with the Provisional Government established at London for the prosecution of the war and the restoration of the freedom of the Czechoslovak people, under the Presidency of Dr. Benes, and while continuing its relations with the Czechoslovak Legation at Washington, would be pleased to accredit to the Provisional Government an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to reside in London, for the conduct of relations pending the reestablishment of the Government in Czechoslovakia.

"I shall later communicate with Your Excellency regarding the diplomatic representative whom my Government would like to designate."

It should be noted that the relations between the Government of the United States and the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia will, in accordance with the above note, be conducted in a manner similar to that applicable to other Governments temporarily established in London, or in the course of establishment there.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

LIST OF REGISTRANTS

[Released to the press July 28]

The following persons and organizations are now registered with the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering.¹ The countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses.

462. La Prevoyance, in care of Mr. Gaston Thierry, 8 Garrison Street, Boston, Mass. (France)
463. The Canadian-American Council, 72 First Avenue, Westwood, N. J. (Canada)
464. Albanian War Victims Relief Association, Room 1117, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. (Albania)
465. American Yugoslav Defense League, Napredak Hall, Lawrence Road, Cupertino, Calif. (Yugoslavia)
466. Coordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc., 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
467. British Distressed Areas Fund, Inc., 8745 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. (England)
468. War Relief and Bundles for Scotland, 1606 North Cahuenga Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. (Scotland)
469. United Free France, 465 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Free France)
470. American Friends of Yugoslavia, Inc., Room 808, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y. (Yugoslavia)
471. The Queen Elizabeth Fund, Inc., 317-325 South State Street, Dover, Del. (Great Britain)
472. Universalist General Convention, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (England and France)
473. Anglo-American Lodge No. 78 of the American Order Sons of St. George, 17 East Forty-second Street, New York, N.Y. (Great Britain)
474. Yugoslav War Relief Association of Southern California, in care of Mr. Ivo H. Lopzich, 111 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (Yugoslavia)
475. Brooke County Allied War Relief, Follansbee, W.Va. (Great Britain and Greece)

¹For prior registrants, see the *Bulletin* of May 17, 1941, p. 584.

476. American Red Mogen Dovid for Palestine, Inc., 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. (Palestine)
477. Houston War Fund, Inc., in care of Mr. T. J. Caldwell, Union National Bank, Houston, Tex. (Great Britain)
478. Yugoslav Relief Committee of America, 2650 South Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Yugoslavia)
479. Bandwagon Ball, Inc., in care of Mrs. William Astor Chandler, 141 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N.Y. (England and Greece)
480. National Catholic Welfare Conference, Bishops' Relief Committee, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. (All belligerent countries)
481. Bristol Whittaker Fund, in care of Mr. Gordon D. Donald, 500 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J. (Great Britain)
482. Merchant Sailors League, Inc., 284 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. (Canada and British Empire)
483. Aid to British Pharmacists, in care of Mr. S. L. Hilton, 1033 Twenty-second Street N.W., Washington, D.C. (England)
484. Walter Heidmann Company, 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. (Germany, Poland, and Netherlands)
485. Tadeusz Stefan Wolkowski, 2 East Twenty-third Street, New York, N.Y. (Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Poland)
486. Lithuanian National Relief Fund, Suite 1212, 134 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. (Germany)
487. Yugoslav-American Relief Committee, Inc., 1905 West Schiller Street, Chicago, Ill. (Yugoslavia)
488. The Croatian Fraternal Union of America, 3441 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Yugoslavia)
489. Yugoslav Relief Fund Association, 258 West Thirty-third Street, Chicago, Ill. (Yugoslavia)
490. Britain-at-Bay Aid Society, 41 Magnolia Drive, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. (England)
491. The American-British Art Center, Inc., 44 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N.Y. (United Kingdom and Canada)
492. Committee for Yugoslav War Relief, Suite 750, Russ Building, San Francisco, Calif. (Yugoslavia)
493. Yugoslav War Relief Association of State of Washington, 2411 Bigelow Avenue North, Seattle, Wash. (Yugoslavia)
494. Paisley Buddies War Relief Society, 598 Englewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Scotland)
495. Mr. Alfred S. Campbell, Sevenoaks Farm, Lambertville, N.J. (England)
496. Bay Ridge Allied Relief, 370 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (Great Britain)
497. Armenian General Benevolent Union, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. (Syria, Palestine, Cyprus, Greece, and Bulgaria)
498. White and Manning Dance Relief, 98 California Avenue, Highland Park, Mich. (Great Britain)

TABULATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through June 1941, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the Pres-

ident's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of July 31, 1941, 60 pp.).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL ARRIVING FROM EUROPE

[Released to the press July 31]

A list of United States Government personnel

arriving in New York August 1, 1941 on the *West Point* follows:

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Name	Post	Title	Home address
Henry H. Balch and wife	Genoa	Consul general	Madison, Ala.
William H. Beach	Antwerp	Consul	Concord Wharf, Va.
Sidney A. Belovsky	Bremen	Consul	Hornell, N. Y.
Hiram Bingham, Jr.	Lisbon	Vice consul	New Haven, Conn.
Ellis A. Bonnet	Amsterdam	Consul	Eagle Pass, Tex.
Roy E. B. Bower	Munich	Consul	Alameda, Calif.
Thomas D. Bowman	Rome	Consul general	Smithville, Mo.
Charles C. Broy and three children	Brussels	Consul	Sperryville, Va.
Robert L. Buell	Leipzig	Consul	Rochester, N. Y.
George R. Canty	Amsterdam	Consul	Boston, Mass.
Harry E. Carlson	Vienna	Consul	Joliet, Ill.
William G. Conklin	Antwerp	Vice consul	Metuchen, N. J.
Peter K. Constan	Belgrade	Vice consul	Boston, Mass.
Sabin J. Dalferes	Hamburg	Vice consul	Donaldsonville, La.
Richard M. de Lambert	Antwerp	Consul	Raton, N. Mex.
Hasell H. Dick	Bordeaux	Consul	Sumter, S. C.
Edmund J. Dorsz and wife	Stuttgart	Consul	Detroit, Mich.
Edward A. Dow and wife and daughter	Leipzig	Consul general	Omaha, Nebr.
Edward A. Dow, Jr.	Brussels	Vice consul	Omaha, Nebr.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS—Continued.

Name	Post	Title	Home address
Maurice P. Dunlap	Bergen	Consul	St. Paul, Minn.
Dwight W. Fisher and wife	Antwerp	Vice consul	Washington, D. C.
Manson Gilbert	Brussels	Vice consul	Evansville, Ind.
Edmund A. Gullion	Salonika	Vice consul	New Castle, Ky.
Arnljoth G. Heltberg	Bergen	Vice consul	Oakland, Calif.
Theodore J. Henthal and wife	Vienna	Vice consul	Berkeley, Calif.
Phil H. Hubbard and wife and two daughters	Milan	Consul	Poultney, Vt.
Richard S. Huestis	Rotterdam	Consul	Ticonderoga, N. Y.
John D. Johnson	Salonika	Consul	Highgate, Vt.
Easton T. Kelsey	Oslo	Vice consul	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Alfred W. Klicforth	Cologne	Consul general	Boalsburg, Pa.
C. Porter Kuykendall and wife	Königsberg	Consul	Towanda, Pa.
Francis A. Lane	Bremen	Vice consul	St. Louis, Mo.
John H. Lord	Rotterdam	Consul	Plymouth, Mass.
Erik W. Magauson and wife	Hamburg	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Donal F. McGonigal	Amsterdam	Vice consul	Troy, N. Y.
Roy McWilliams and wife	Biarritz	Acting consular agent	Chicago, Ill.
John J. Meily and wife	Zagreb	Consul	Allentown, Pa.
Lucien Memminger and wife and daughter	Copenhagen	Consul general	Charleston, S. C.
Orsen N. Nielsen	Munich	Consul general	Beloit, Wis.
Herbert V. Olds	Rotterdam	Vice consul	Lynn, Mass.
Brigg A. Perkins	Oslo	Vice consul	Berkeley, Calif.
Austin R. Preston and son	Oslo	Consul	Buffalo, N. Y.
Karl L. Rankin and wife	Belgrade	Consul and commercial attaché	Manitowoc, Wis.
Sydney B. Redecker and wife and son	Frankfort on the Main	Consul	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leslie E. Reed and wife and daughter	Athens	Consul general and first secretary	St. Paul, Minn.
Joseph M. Roland	Vienna	Vice consul	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lester L. Schnare	Milan	Consul	Macon, Ga.
Byron B. Snyder	Genoa	Vice consul	Los Angeles, Calif.
Frederick A. Sterling	Stockholm	Minister	Texas.
Laurence W. Taylor	Paris	Vice consul	Bakersfield, Calif.
Hugh H. Teller and wife	Stuttgart	Vice consul	Montague, Mich.
Charles T. Terry and wife	Venice	Vice consul	Indianapolis, Ind.
Samuel R. Thompson	Cardiff	Consul	Los Angeles, Calif.
Alfred R. Thomson	Hamburg	Consul general	Silver Spring, Md.
J. Kittredge Vinson	Cologne	Vice consul	Houston, Tex.
George P. Waller	Luxembourg	Consul	Montgomery, Ala.
Frederick L. Washbourne and wife	Florence	Vice consul	Washington, D. C.
Howard F. Withey and wife	Trieste	Consul	Reed City, Mich.
John R. Wood and wife and three children	Paris	Vice consul	Jacksonville, Fla.
Archer Woodford	Hamburg	Consul	Paris, Ky.

FOREIGN SERVICE CLERKS

Name	Home address
Alex T. Alexopoulos and wife and three children	Beaumont, Tex.
Rita Altobelli	New York, N. Y.
Vincent Anderson	Seattle, Wash.
Anna G. Antoniadis and two children	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Marie Belaeff and mother	New York, N. Y.
Beatrice Bergen	Lynn, Mass.
Louise H. Bittner	Bloomington, Ill.
Maggie Carlson	Illinois.
William C. Caton and wife and daughter	Champaign, Ill.
Samuel C. Chambers and wife	Chicago, Ill.
Helen E. Clark	New York, N. Y.
Olga Parkan de Bona	New York, N. Y.
Philbert Deyman	Hibbing, Minn.
Ragnhild Duker	Boston, Mass.
Louise Eberle	New York, N. Y.
Frank Ellis and wife and two children	Zanesville, Ohio.
Walter Engle	(Not known)
Ernestine Etzel and son	Johnstown, Pa.
Fred Feekart	(Not known)
Helene Fischer	New York, N. Y.
Ethel Fjelle	Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry C. Furstenwalde and wife and daughter	New York, N. Y.
Gerd A. Gillhoff	Holyoke, Mass.
Olga Haag	Jersey City, N. J.
Raymond R. Hall and wife and son	Chicago, Ill.
Francis Hejno and wife and daughter	New York, N. Y.
Louise Hertweck	New York, N. Y.
Ursula Hosang	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edith Johansen	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sofia Kearney and mother	(Not known)
Frank Keller and wife	New York, N. Y.
Ethel Keyser	San Francisco, Calif.
Kurt Kinne	(Not known)
Gerlinde Kubach	(Not known)
Dorthea Lampe and son	Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.
Ivan Lavretsky and wife	New York, N. Y.
Ruth Lobig	New York, N. Y.
Charles Meehan and two daughters	Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Roberta Meyerkort	Port Gibson, Miss.
Mrs. Hedwig Oeder	New York, N. Y.
Teresa Offie	Sharon, Pa.
Josefa Otten	New York, N. Y.

Borio Pallucca and wife and two sons	Kansas.
William Paternoster and wife and son	New York, N. Y.
Matthew O. Peters and father	Clare, Mich.
Forrest Pfeiffer and wife	Harrison, Nebr.
Joseph A. Ponti	Vallejo, Calif.
Henry Puetz	(Not known)
Joseph St. Onge and wife	Maryland.
E. M. Sampson	North Carolina.
Harry Schraum and wife	New York, N. Y.
Charles Schwanitz and wife	San Antonio, Tex.
Jerome Stenger	New York, N. Y.
Ferdinand C. Stephan	San Francisco, Calif.
Anthony Stevens and wife and three children	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Robert Stevens	(Not known)
Katie Tilly	New York, N. Y.
Anneliese von Eitzen	New York, N. Y.

WIVES AND FAMILIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Miss Susan Evans
Mrs. Julian B. Foster and three children
Mrs. Frank C. Lee and daughter
Mrs. Osborne MacAuley
Mrs. Thomas McEnelly
Mrs. Marie L. Morrison
Mrs. Guglielma Pepe

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Marius A Andersen
Henry R. Brown
George Constantinides and wife
Percy Cradick and wife and daughter
William Dorsey
Daniel F. Gibbs and wife and daughter
Adolphe Kness and wife
William Moses and wife
Col. T. Bentley Mott and wife
Orlando Overstake and wife and daughter
Cesar Santini
Arthur E. Stephens

PUBLIC HEALTH SURGEONS

Don S. Cameron and wife
Frederick Kreuger and wife and daughter
Vernon B. Link and wife

WAR, NAVY, AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS PERSONNEL

Yvette Cross
United States Naval Attaché Inge
Mrs. Hollingshead
Joseph E. Martin, Jr.
Col. Bernard Peyton
Elizabeth Wasson and mother

American Republics

BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN ECUADOR AND PERU

[Released to the press August 11]

The following messages were sent on August 1, 1941 by the President of the United States to the Presidents of Ecuador and Peru:

To the President of Ecuador

I have just been informed of the agreement which has been reached by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru to take measures which will prevent the recurrence of the recent hostilities in the frontier region between the two countries. This agreement constitutes a notable triumph for those principles of peace and continental solidarity to which all of the American republics adhere. It therefore gives me pleasure to congratulate Your Excellency both on my behalf and on that of the people of the United States on the taking of a step which will ensure the continuing discussion of the frontier question between Ecuador and Peru and its eventual solution in an atmosphere of harmony and good will.

To the President of Peru

The announcement that Peru and Ecuador have agreed upon a cessation of hostilities justifies the confidence which is shared by all of the American republics that differences between the nations of this continent will never again be reconciled except through the peaceful processes which have been devised for the purpose and to which we all adhere. I take this opportunity of congratulating Your Excellency upon this auspicious occasion and of expressing my very best wishes for your personal welfare and that of the Peruvian people.

The following messages were sent by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and Peru:

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador

It is with a sense of the most profound satisfaction that I learned of the agreement which has been reached regarding the cessation of hostilities between Ecuador and Peru. I wish to congratulate you for the outstanding part which you played in achieving this result. I know that we both share the conviction that this restoration of peaceful conditions in the frontier region is a guarantee that further discussions of the points at issue between the two Governments will be carried out in that atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding which has come to characterize the relations of the American republics among themselves.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to congratulate Your Excellency upon the agreement for the cessation of hostilities between Peru and Ecuador. A situation which was a source of legitimate and profound concern to all the American republics is thus, I am confident, now terminated and the further consideration of all pending questions between the two countries may now proceed in accordance with those principles of peaceful discussion and mutual understanding which the American republics hope may always prevail in this Hemisphere.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND DEFINING ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and to provide for the development of commercial and cultural relations between the American Republics and thereby increasing the solidarity of this Hemisphere and furthering the spirit of cooperation between the Americas in the interest of Hemisphere defense, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established within the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, at the head of which there shall be a Coordinator appointed by the President. The Coordinator shall discharge and perform his duties and responsibilities under the direction and supervision of the President. The Coordinator shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of his duties.

2. Subject to such policies, regulations, and directions as the President may from time to time prescribe, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs shall:

a. Serve as the center for the coordination of the cultural and commercial relations of the Nation affecting Hemisphere defense.

b. Formulate and execute programs, in cooperation with the Department of State which, by effective use of governmental and private facilities in such fields as the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and

the cinema, will further the national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

c. Formulate, recommend, and execute programs in the commercial and economic fields which, by the effective use of governmental and private facilities, will further the commercial well-being of the Western Hemisphere.

d. Assist in the coordination and carrying out of the purposes of Public Resolution No. 83 approved June 15, 1941, entitled "To authorize the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to assist the governments of American republics to increase their military and naval establishments, and for other purposes."

e. Review existing laws and recommend such new legislation as may be deemed essential to the effective realization of the basic cultural and commercial objectives of the Government's program of Hemisphere solidarity.

f. Exercise and perform all powers and functions now or heretofore vested in the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, established by order of the Council of National Defense on August 16, 1940.

g. Keep the President informed with respect to progress made in carrying out this Order; and perform such other related duties as the President may from time to time assign or delegate to it.

3. In the study of problems and in the execution of programs, it shall be the policy of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to collaborate with and to utilize the facilities of existing departments and agencies which perform functions and activities affecting the cultural and commercial aspects of Hemisphere defense. Such departments and agencies are requested to cooperate with the Coordinator in arranging for appropriate clearance of proposed policies and measures involving the commercial and cultural aspects of Inter-American affairs.

4. Within the limits of funds appropriated or allocated for purposes encompassed by this Order, the Coordinator may contract with and transfer funds to existing governmental agencies and institutions and may enter into contracts and agreements with individuals, educational, informational, commercial, scientific, and cultural institutions, associations, agencies, and industrial organizations, firms, and corporations.

5. The Coordinator is authorized and directed to take over and carry out the provisions of any contracts heretofore entered into by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, established by order of the Council of National Defense on August 16, 1940. The Coordinator is further authorized to assume any obligations or responsibilities which have heretofore been undertaken by the said Office for and on behalf of the United States Government.

6. There is hereby established within the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs a Committee on Inter-American Affairs, consisting of the Coordinator as Chairman, one designee each from the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, the President of the Export-Import Bank and such additional representatives from other agencies and departments as may be designated by the heads of such departments or agencies at the request of the Coordinator of Inter-American

Affairs. The Committee shall consider and correlate proposals with respect to the commercial, cultural, educational, and scientific aspects of Hemisphere defense relations, and shall make recommendations to the appropriate Government departments and agencies.

7. The Coordinator may provide for the internal organization and management of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Coordinator shall obtain the President's approval for the establishment of the principal subdivisions of the Office and the appointment of the heads thereof. The Coordinator may appoint such committees as may be required for the conduct of the activities of his office.

8. Within the limits of such funds as may be appropriated to the Coordinator or as may be allocated to him by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provisions for necessary supplies, facilities, and services. However, the Coordinator shall use such statistical, informational, fiscal, personnel, and other general business services and facilities as may be made available to him through the Office for Emergency Management.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 30, 1941.

[No. 8840]

VISIT OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE TO OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 27]

Congressman Louis C. Rabaut, of Michigan, chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which deals with the provision of funds for the activities of the Department of State, and four of his colleagues on that Subcommittee will depart August 11 from Miami on a trip of approximately two months to a number of the other American republics. The other members of the Committee making the trip with Mr. Rabaut are John M.

Houston, of Kansas, Harry P. Beam, of Illinois, Vincent F. Harrington, of Iowa, and Albert E. Carter, of California. They will be accompanied by Jack K. McFall, secretary of the Subcommittee, and Guy W. Ray, Foreign Service officer now on duty in the Department of State.

The primary purpose of this tour will be to gain a first-hand knowledge of the work of this Government's Foreign Service establishments. At this time, when the complexity and number

of the problems confronting our Government in the realm of foreign policy are daily increasing, it is of particular importance that there be established between the legislative and executive branches of the Government a clear understanding as to the requirements of the situation. The trip of Mr. Rabaut and his colleagues will, in this respect, supply a highly valuable amplification and extension of the detailed annual hearings before the Subcommittee at which representatives of the State Department explain their requirements and are cross-examined by the members of the Subcommittee.

In addition to the activities of the State Department, a large number of other agencies of the Government are engaged, under the auspices of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the Other American Republics, in projects designed to promote mutual understanding and good-will through the execution of constructive projects involving joint contributions on the part of our Government and of the governments of the other American republics. Mr. Rabaut and his colleagues will have an opportunity of seeing these projects, which their support has made possible, in actual operation and will thus be able to evaluate the results being obtained.

The members of the Committee will have an opportunity to obtain a first-hand knowledge of the other American countries, which will enable them to gain a better understanding of the needs of common defense, the importance of collaboration by this Government with the governments of the other American republics, and the wide range of activities which are required to make this collaboration fully effective. This knowledge and understanding will be useful to the members of the Committee in presenting to their colleagues in the Congress matters relating to the defense and solidarity of the American republics.

This visit by members of the Committee was discussed several months ago in connection with hearings on the Department's appropriation bill, and Secretary Hull is quoted in the record of the hearings as stating that such a trip would be of real value to the Government and as expressing the hope that the Committee would be able to carry out the plan. Mr. Welles expressed the opinion in a recent letter to Chairman Rabaut that developments in the international situation during the past few months strengthen and render even more urgent the reasons for the proposed trip by members of the Appropriations Subcommittee.

COMMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WELLES ON STATEMENT BY SENATOR CLARK OF IDAHO

[Released to the press July 29]

In answer to an inquiry at his press conference July 29 with regard to a statement attributed to Senator Clark, of Idaho, attacking the good-neighbor policy, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, stated:

"I feel that all that it is really necessary for me to say is that the statement as such seems to me to be unbelievable, and I am quite sure it does not reflect the views or the opinions of the American people. I am positive, of course, that it is not shared by any responsible authority in the Government. It is a point of view utterly at variance with the policy that has been pursued by this administration in its relations with the other American republics during the past nearly nine years, and the benefits of this policy, I think, have been appreciated so fully, not only by the other American republics but by the people of the United States as well, as to make any serious comment from me unnecessary."

General

ECONOMIC DEFENSE BOARD

[Released to the press by the White House July 30]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE ECONOMIC DEFENSE BOARD

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, by virtue of the existence of an unlimited national emergency, and for the purpose of developing and coordinating policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of national defense, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The term "economic defense," whenever used in this Order, means the conduct, in the interest of national defense, of international economic activities including those relating to exports, imports, the acquisition and disposition of materials and commodities from foreign countries including preclusive buying, transactions in foreign exchange and foreign-owned or foreign-controlled property, international investments and extensions of credit, shipping and transportation of goods among countries, the international aspects of patents, international communications pertaining to commerce, and other foreign economic matters.

2. There is hereby established an Economic Defense Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall consist of the Vice President of the United States, who shall serve as Chairman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. The Chairman may, with the approval of the President, appoint additional members to the Board. Each member of the Board, other than the Chairman, may designate an alternate from among the officials of his Department, subject to the con-

tinuing approval of the Chairman, and such alternate may act for such member in all matters relating to the Board.

3. In furtherance of such policies and objectives as the President may from time to time determine, the Board shall perform the following functions and duties:

a. Advise the President as to economic defense measures to be taken or functions to be performed which are essential to the effective defense of the Nation.

b. Coordinate the policies and actions of the several departments and agencies carrying on activities relating to economic defense in order to assure unity and balance in the application of such measures.

c. Develop integrated economic defense plans and programs for coordinated action by the departments and agencies concerned and use all appropriate means to assure that such plans and programs are carried into effect by such departments and agencies.

d. Make investigations and advise the President on the relationship of economic defense (as defined in paragraph 1) measures to post-war economic reconstruction and on the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States and to expedite the establishment of sound, peace-time international economic relationships.

e. Review proposed or existing legislation relating to or affecting economic defense and, with the approval of the President, recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary or desirable.

4. The administration of the various activities relating to economic defense shall remain with the several departments and agencies now charged with such duties but such administration shall conform to the policies formulated or approved by the Board.

5. In the study of problems and in the formulation of programs, it shall be the policy of the Board to collaborate with existing departments and agencies which perform functions and activities pertaining to economic defense and to utilize their services and facilities to the maximum. Such departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Board in clearing proposed policies and measures involving economic defense considerations and shall supply such information and data as the Board may require in performing its functions. The Board may arrange for the establishment of committees or groups of advisers, representing two or more departments and agencies as the case may require, to study and develop economic defense plans and programs in respect to particular commodities or services, geographical areas, types of measures that might be exercised, and other related matters.

6. To facilitate unity of action and the maximum use of existing services and facilities, each of the following departments and agencies, in addition to the departments and agencies represented on the Board, shall designate a responsible officer or officers, subject to the approval of the Chairman, to represent the department or agency in its continuing relationships with the Board: The Departments of the Post Office, the Interior, and Labor, the Federal Loan Agency, the United States Maritime Commission, the United States Tariff Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Securities and

Exchange Commission, the National Resources Planning Board, the Defense Communications Board, the Office of Production Management, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, the Administrator of Export Control, the Division of Defense Aid Reports, the Coordinator of Information, and such additional departments and agencies as the Chairman may from time to time determine. The Chairman shall provide for the systematic conduct of business with the foregoing departments and agencies.

7. The Chairman is authorized to make all necessary arrangements, with the advice and assistance of the Board, for discharging and performing the responsibilities and duties required to carry out the functions and authorities set forth in this Order, and to make final decisions when necessary to expedite the work of the Board. He is further authorized, within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Board by the President, to employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services. The Chairman may, with the approval of the President, appoint an executive officer.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 30, 1941.

[No. 8839]

THE PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS

ISSUANCE OF SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

[Released to the press July 29]

Pursuant to the procedure contemplated in the proclamation of the President promulgated July 17, 1941¹ providing for the preparation of a list of certain blocked nationals, the Sec-

retary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Control, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, has issued Supplement No. 1,² dated July 28, 1941, to "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" dated July

¹ *Bulletin* of July 19, 1941, p. 42.

² *Federal Register* 3773.

17, 1941.³ Supplement No. 1 contains such deletions and amendments as are immediately possible. Additions to the list and further deletions will be made from time to time on the basis of continuing study.

PURPOSE OF THE LIST

[Released to the press July 29]

At the press conference July 29, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, in response to inquiries from the press, said:

"The chief effect of the publication of the list of blocked nationals is to deny the benefits of inter-American trade to persons who have hitherto been using large profits to finance subversive activities aimed at undermining the peace and independence of the Western Hemisphere. Trade that had previously been usurped by such anti-American interests is now being transferred into the hands of persons, largely citizens of the other republics, who are devoted to the best interests of the countries in which they reside, all of which are committed to the solidarity of the Americas in the face of threats from abroad.

"Recent events have emphasized the correctness of the charge that the totalitarian powers are striving to disturb the peace of this hemisphere and to extend their disruptive control over the affairs of American republics. Swift action by the governments affected has nipped dangerous plans of the totalitarians in the bud and indicates the determination of the American republics to defend their integrity and peace. The issuance of the proclaimed list, marking persons who are contributing to these anti-American activities, is but another step in blocking the efforts of those who have sinister designs on the Americas.

"A great many American firms have for several months been voluntarily changing their trade connections when it became evident that their business was in the hands of groups unfriendly to inter-American interests. Publication of the list of blocked nationals is a clarifying step in marking those who under present

conditions should not participate in vital inter-American transactions. Such a step is of the utmost importance in view of the steady increase in trade between the United States and the other American republics, and at a time when the United States is making every effort to see that essential materials are made available to the other republics for use in their defense efforts.

"The list as first published is of course not final. Changes have already been announced; and other deletions, as well as additions, will be made in order that the list may reflect accurately the results of continuing study of the firms and persons involved. This Government will show the greatest zeal in removing names whenever altered situations with respect to individual firms warrant such action."

IMMIGRATION VISA STATISTICS

[Released to the press August 1]

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, American consular officers abroad issued 57,573 quota and 21,757 non-quota immigration visas, making a total of 79,330 immigration visas, as compared with a total of 82,666 immigration visas issued in the fiscal year 1939, and as compared with a total of 74,948 immigration visas in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

Of the total of 79,330 immigration visas issued in the fiscal year 1940, "new" immigrants received the 57,573 quota visas and 18,778 of the non-quota visas, or a total of 76,351. The remaining 2,979 non-quota visas were issued to students, whose admission into the United States is on a temporary basis, and to aliens previously lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence who were returning from temporary absences. Of the 76,351 "new" immigrants, 13,846, or approximately 18 percent, consisted of fathers, mothers, and husbands of American citizens, and wives and unmarried minor children of lawful alien residents of the United States.

The annual immigration quotas for all countries total 153,774, against which 57,573 quota visas were issued in the fiscal year 1940, representing an under-issue of approximately 63 per-

³ 6 *Federal Register* 3557.

cent. Forty-seven percent of the quota immigration visas issued in the fiscal year 1940 were received by persons chargeable to the quota for Germany, including former Austria, as compared with 46 percent in 1939.

The quotas for the following countries were fully issued during the 1940 fiscal year: Australia, China, Free City of Danzig, Greece, Hungary, Palestine, Turkey, and the Philippine Islands.

Of the 18,778 non-quota visas (not including students and returning residents) issued in the fiscal year 1940, 12,163, or approximately 64 percent, were received by persons born in countries of the Western Hemisphere. Of the latter number 7,955 visas were issued to persons born in Canada, as compared with 7,811 in the fiscal year 1939, and 1,876 visas were issued to Mexican-born persons, as compared with 2,262 in the previous fiscal year.

Owing to disturbed conditions abroad the demand for immigration visas has increased since a few months prior to the end of the fiscal year of 1940, as compared with the several preceding years. By June 30, 1940, the total number of aliens registered at consular offices as intending quota immigrants amounted to 720,108, as compared with 657,353 on June 30, 1939, and 317,606 on June 30, 1938. Of the total number of aliens registered on June 30, 1940, 301,935 were chargeable to the quota for Germany, 125,562 to the quota for Poland, 87,685 to the quota for Czechoslovakia, and 40,284 to the quota for Hungary. These figures do not include the non-quota immigration-visa demand, of which no register is kept by consular officers.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press July 28]

In accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941,¹ the Secretary of State announced that general licenses were issued on July 28 authorizing the exportation to various countries of certain articles and

materials named in the proclamations, regulations, and Executive orders issued pursuant to section 6 of the Export Control Act approved July 2, 1940.

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual license, the exportation of any of the articles and materials enumerated in the following list to the respective countries named in the list, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate license number on the shipper's export declaration filed with the collector.

The following general licenses are effective immediately:

General Licenses to Canada

- License No. GKU 1 for derris root, squill, cube root, pyrethrum, and rotenone
- GKR 1 for alkyd resins, urea formaldehyde resins, and phenol formaldehyde resins
- GKX 1 for acetone
- OKO 1 for acetic acid, acetic aldehyde, and formaldehyde
- GKW 1 for methanol

General Licenses to Great Britain

- License No. GKU 2 for derris root, squill, cube root, pyrethrum, and rotenone
- GKR 2 for alkyd resins, urea formaldehyde resins, and phenol formaldehyde resins
- GKX 2 for acetone
- GKG 2 for acetic acid, acetic aldehyde, and formaldehyde
- GKW 2 for methanol

General Licenses to the Philippine Islands

- License No. GKU 63 for derris root, squill, cube root, pyrethrum, and rotenone
- GKR 63 for alkyd resins, urea formaldehyde resins, and phenol formaldehyde resins
- GKX 63 for acetone
- GKG 63 for acetic acid, acetic aldehyde, and formaldehyde
- GKW 63 for methanol

The following general licenses become effective on August 1, 1941:

General Licenses to Canada

- License No. GKW 1 for butanol
- GKY 1 for butyl acetate
- GKZ 1 for ethyl acetate

¹ *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 284.

General Licenses to Great Britain

License No. GKW 2 for butanol
 GKY 2 for butyl acetate
 GKZ 2 for ethyl acetate

General Licenses to the Philippine Islands

License No. GKW 63 for butanol
 GKY 63 for butyl acetate
 GKZ 63 for ethyl acetate

[Released to the press by the White House August 1]

It was announced on August 1 that the President has directed the Administrator of Export Control to initiate further regulation in respect to the export of petroleum products in the interest of the national defense.

The action will have two immediate effects. It will prohibit the exportation of motor fuels and oils suitable for use in aircraft and of certain raw stocks from which such products are derived to destinations other than the Western Hemisphere, the British Empire, and the unoccupied territories of other countries engaged in resisting aggression. It will also limit the exportation of other petroleum products, except to the destinations referred to above, to usual or pre-war quantities and provide for the *pro-rata* issuance of licenses on that basis.

[Released to the press August 1]

All valid licenses authorizing the exportation of petroleum products to countries other than the following were revoked August 1: Countries of the Western Hemisphere, the British Empire, and the unoccupied territories of other countries resisting aggression. The holders of

these licenses have been informed that, if they wish to re-submit applications for licenses, these applications would be promptly considered in accordance with the policy set forth in the statement issued by the President concerning the exportation of petroleum products.

Pending applications for licenses to export petroleum products to countries other than those referred to above were returned to the applicants with the same suggestion.

General license no. GELL, issued by the Secretary of State on June 20, authorizing the exportation from those ports located on any coast of the United States except the Atlantic coast of certain petroleum products,¹ has been revoked in respect to shipments to countries other than those referred to above. Exports to such countries will be permitted upon the issuance of individual licenses in accordance with the policy set forth in the President's statement.

[Released to the press August 2]

General license no. GEG has been extended indefinitely authorizing the exportation from those ports which are located on the Atlantic coast to those countries of the Western Hemisphere designated under the caption of Group B² in a list released June 20, 1941, of those petroleum products listed in Export Control Schedule No. 10³ which have not, prior to June 20, 1941, been subject to the requirement of a license under the export-control regulations. Accordingly, this general license did not expire on July 31, 1941.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, Etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press August 2]

NOTE: The Department, in order that military information of interest to the national defense may not be improperly disseminated, will henceforth publish data relating to *arms-export licenses issued and arms exported* in the form set forth below.

The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used,

¹ *Bulletin* of June 21, 1941, p. 750.

² *Bulletin* of May 10, 1941, p. 561.

³ *Federal Register* 3059.

have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative columns of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1941 up to and including the month of June.

Category	Export licenses issued	
	June 1941	Six months ending June
I (1)	\$6,206.29	\$27,614,815.16
(2)	6,947,383.78	26,175,432.67
(3)	315,271.20	26,064,061.90
(4)	38,243,358.49	147,756,533.99
(5)	2,855,984.00	7,977,747.68
(6)	53,003,673.25	74,640,687.25
II		6,354,748.00
III (1)	13,789,942.65	344,052,078.74
(2)	6,920.56	240,298.43
IV (1)	220,388.80	2,387,594.24
(2)	145,438.66	3,694,121.83
V (1)	2,729,574.00	6,017,942.53
(2)	7,425,968.83	58,881,730.22
(3)	59,977,880.26	110,129,220.11
VI (1)	1,275.00	8,742.00
VII (1)	3,518,937.75	21,024,135.72
(2)	757,041.00	3,638,156.23
Total	190,045,250.52	866,663,037.70

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1941 up to and including the month of June under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Category	Actual exports	
	June 1941	Six months ending June
I (1)	\$144,687.96	\$2,373,815.77
(2)	1,727,956.00	13,146,156.76
(3)	1,879,862.20	10,398,908.20
(4)	3,169,662.19	27,256,911.88
(5)	2,379,322.60	9,437,115.00
(6)	3,079,790.00	9,612,074.00
II	226,948.00	1,484,507.00
III (1)	20,349,298.00	155,212,687.04
(2)	44,450.25	205,223.24
IV (1)	281,437.83	1,632,751.41
(2)	150,920.71	2,484,818.76
V (1)	1,553,578.28	6,572,630.28
(2)	1,796,455.45	13,402,608.91
(3)	7,725,246.41	47,475,768.95
VI (2)	4,912.00	7,489.00
VII (1)	3,794,754.84	9,426,011.59
(2)	478,073.95	2,160,678.49
Total	48,796,816.47	312,331,156.28

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of June 1941:

Category	Value
I (2)	\$10.00
(3)	6,980.00
(4)	7,209.00
(5)	12,050.00
III (1)	125,000.00
(2)	400.00
V (1)	40,333.00
(2)	2,600.00
(3)	68,700.00
VII (1)	38,200.00
(2)	4,160.00
Total	365,562.00

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the first column of the three tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating

the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, pp. 33-35].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine-guns

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitro-

glycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCl}$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during June 1941, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value
41.....	(1).....	\$2,255.30
	(2).....	67.25
	(3).....	16,709.50
	(5).....	7,973.07
Total.....		27,005.12

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during June 1941 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value
(1).....	\$986.25
(2).....	162.80
(3).....	9,209.00
(5).....	7,886.55
Total.....	18,244.60

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

During the month of June no licenses authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap were issued.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of June 1941 authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Goodyear Aircraft Corp.	J. A. Boettner, Goodyear Aircraft Corp.	Canada...	7,000	\$294.00
The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Compañia Mart. S. A.	Mexico....	8	4.00

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

On July 29, 1941, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Ambassador to Poland, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Minister near the Government of Yugoslavia now established in London. Mr. Biddle will continue to serve concurrently as Ambassador near the Government of Belgium and as Minister near the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands now established in London.

[Released to the press August 1]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 26, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

North Winship, of Macon, Ga., Counselor of Legation at Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul General at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Herbert C. Hengstler, of Middletown, Ohio, Consul General at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is retiring from the Foreign Service, effective January 1, 1942.

Alfred T. Nester, of Geneva, N. Y., Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been assigned as Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Coldwell S. Johnston, of Reno, Nev., Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

The assignment of Thomas B. Clark, of Reagan, Tex., as Vice Consul at Agua Prieta, has been canceled. Mr. Clark is retiring from the Foreign Service, effective March 1, 1942.

Davis A. Guttman, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF SURGEONS

[Released to the press August 1]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Mexican Government to participate in the International Assembly of Surgeons, which will be held in Mexico City from August 10 to 14, 1941. The President has approved the following persons as official delegates on the part of the United States:

Capt. William Seaman Bainbridge, Medical Corps, United States Naval Reserve, Retired, New York, N. Y.
Surg. John R. Murdock, Public Health Service.

There will be three categories of delegates to this meeting, namely, members of the International College of Surgeons, official delegates, and private delegates who will attend in their individual capacity.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

Venezuela

By a letter dated July 28, 1941, the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Venezuela of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, which was signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, was deposited with the Union on July 22, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated June 30, 1941.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Guatemala

By a note dated July 14, 1941, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Guatemala of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid December 9, 1932 was deposited with the Spanish Government on April 15, 1941. The Ambassador's note states also that the General Radio Regulations, the Additional Radio Regulations, and the Telegraph Regulations as revised at Cairo in 1938, were included in the ratification with "reservations which the Government of Guatemala makes with respect thereto".

Legislation

Providing for Admission to St. Elizabeth's Hospital of Insane Persons Belonging to the Foreign Service of the United States. (S. Rept. 598, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 4498.) 3 pp.

Compensation for Disability or Death Resulting From Injury to Persons Employed at Military, Air, and Naval Bases Acquired by the United States From Foreign Countries. (H. Rept. 1070, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1642.) 7 pp.

Strategic and Critical Materials: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., Relative to Strategic and Critical Materials and Minerals, May 15, 19, 21, 26, June 4, 11, 16, and July 1, 1941. iv, 307 pp.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Regulations Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, Transfers of Credit, Payments, and the Export or Withdrawal of Coin, Bullion and Currency; and to Reports of Foreign Property Interests in the United States: Amendment to Regulations [to include China and Japan]. July 26, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 3722.

General Licenses Under Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto:

Amendment of General License No. 13, as Amended, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc. July 26, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 3722.

Granting of General Licenses Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, (6, 67, 68, and 69 Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc. July 26, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 3722-3726.

Registration and Fingerprinting of Aliens in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act, 1940: Regulations Governing Replacement of Lost, Mutilated or Destroyed Alien Registration Receipt Cards. July 30, 1941. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [Fourth Supplement to General Order No. C-21.] 6 *Federal Register* 3825.

Customs Regulations of 1937, Further Amended to Dispense With Consular Invoices for Certain Merchandise Transferred From a Foreign-Trade Zone Into Customs Territory. July 29, 1941. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50438.] 6 *Federal Register* 3858.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Aviation Mission: Additional Article to the Agreement of December 12, 1940 Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Signed April 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 297. 2 pp. 5c.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Statistical Classification of Imports Into the United States, With Rates of Duty and Regulations Governing the Preparation of Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Statements of Imports, Effective January 1, 1941. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) 241 pp. 50c.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 9, 1941

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Europe

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press August 5]

The Department of State made public on August 5, 1941 the following exchange of notes between the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Sumner Welles, and the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Constantine A. Oumansky:

The Acting Secretary of State to the Ambassador of the Soviet Union

AUGUST 2, 1941.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the United States has decided to give all economic assistance practicable for the purpose of strengthening the Soviet Union in its struggle against armed aggression. This decision has been prompted by the conviction of the Government of the United States that the strengthening of the armed resistance of the Soviet Union to the predatory attack of an aggressor who is threatening the security and independence not only of the Soviet Union but also of all other nations is in the interest of the national defense of the United States.

In accordance with this decision of the Government of the United States and in order to implement the policy enunciated above, the Government of the United States is giving the most friendly consideration to requests from the Government, institutions, or agencies of the Soviet Union relative to the placing in this country of orders for articles and materials urgently required for the needs of the national defense of the Soviet Union and, for the purpose of pro-

moting the speedy completion and delivery of such articles and materials, is extending to these orders priority assistance upon the principles applicable to the orders of countries struggling against aggression.

In order to facilitate the extension of economic assistance to the Soviet Union, the Department of State is also issuing unlimited licenses permitting the export to the Soviet Union of a wide variety of articles and materials needed for the strengthening of the defense of that country, in accordance with the principles applicable to the furnishing of such articles and materials as are needed for the same purpose by other countries resisting aggression.

The appropriate authorities of the Government of the United States, in pursuance of the decision to which I have above referred, are also giving their favorable consideration to requests for the extension of available American shipping facilities for the purpose of expediting the shipment to the Soviet Union of articles and materials needed for the national defense of that country.

I am [etc.]

SUMNER WELLES

The Ambassador of the Soviet Union to the Acting Secretary of State

AUGUST 2, 1941.

MY DEAR MR. ACTING SECRETARY:

I am pleased to take notice of the contents of your communication of this date in which you informed me that the Government of the United States has decided to give all economic assistance practicable for the purpose of strengthening the

Soviet Union in its struggle against armed aggression. You add that this decision has been prompted by the conviction of the Government of the United States that the strengthening of the armed resistance of the Soviet Union to the predatory attack of an aggressor who is threatening the security and independence not only of the Soviet Union but also of all other nations is in the interest of the national defense of the United States.

On behalf of my Government, I wish to emphasize the correctness of the view that the aggressor who has treacherously invaded my country is threatening the security and independence of all freedom loving nations and that this threat naturally creates a community of interest of national defense of those nations. My Government has directed me to express to the Government of the United States its gratitude for the friendly decision of the Government of the United States and its confidence that the economic assistance you refer to in your note will be of such scope and carried out with such expedition as to correspond to the magnitude of the military operations in which the Soviet Union is engaging, in offering armed resistance to the aggressor—a resistance which, as you so justly observed, is also in the interest of the national defense of the United States.

I am also pleased to note your statement that:

“In accordance with this decision of the Government of the United States and in order to

implement the policy enunciated above, the Government of the United States is giving the most friendly consideration to requests from the Government, institutions, or agencies of the Soviet Union relative to the placing in this country of orders for articles and materials urgently required for the needs of the national defense of the Soviet Union and, for the purpose of promoting the speedy completion and delivery of such articles and materials, is extending to these orders priority assistance upon the principles applicable to the orders of countries struggling against aggression.

“In order to facilitate the extension of economic assistance to the Soviet Union, the Department of State is also issuing unlimited licenses permitting the export to the Soviet Union of a wide variety of articles and materials needed for the strengthening of the defense of that country, in accordance with the principles applicable to the furnishing of such articles and materials as are needed for the same purpose by other countries resisting aggression.

“The appropriate authorities of the Government of the United States, in pursuance of the decision to which I have above referred, are also giving their favorable consideration to requests for the extension of available American shipping facilities for the purpose of expediting the shipment to the Soviet Union of articles and materials needed for the national defense of that country.”

I am [etc.] CONSTANTINE A. OUMANSKY

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE BERLE¹

[Released to the press August 9]

We meet today in the hospitality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, a state which through the endless changes of European history has given an example of devotion to freedom and independence. Let it stand as a symbol of the

many small nations which have mightily contributed to the life of Europe.

Though this small country is today submerged by irresistible force, we know beyond question that the processes of force can create no lasting result. Though its civilian population is literally enslaved, its mind and heart will not and cannot be broken.

An invading army has seized its territory. A conqueror, claiming to establish a “new order”,

¹At the reception given in Washington, D. C., by the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg in honor of George P. Waller, Consul of the United States of America, August 8, 1941.

has put its young men to work at forced labor; and has taken its girls from their homes, has forced them into German industry, and proposes to make them, if possible, mothers of alien children. This is the grim reality behind fine phrases about a "new order".

Yet there is no shadow of doubt that the nations of Europe and the people of Europe, great and small, wait only for the opportunity to break the chains of this temporary barbarism, and to reestablish the laws and customs of civilization.

My Government is happy in the knowledge that the lot of the people of Luxembourg has been in some slight degree alleviated by the representative there of the Foreign Service of the United States, Consul Waller.

It is the plan of this Government, when the tide of barbarity shall be rolled back, to turn the full measure of its economic strength to bringing help, relief, and sustenance to the tens of millions of families in many countries who are now hungry, cold, homeless, sick, separated, or in prison by the ruthless act of a group of tyrants.

Out of the shadows there emerge the outlines of the world to come.

In it, small nations will be able to live in freedom and in peace, in a family of nations ruled by law which respects the right of the weak as well as the strong. The basis of existence must be national. But a necessary condition must be a general accord under which all countries are assured of participation in the economic life of the world and under which all races are assured the right to live in conditions of equality and self-respect.

Modern life has provided the tools, the capacity, and the transport which can assure freedom from want. It has created the communications which can guarantee freedom of information and of science. It can and must create the law which gives freedom from fear.

In the day of reconstruction the voices of those who suffer now will not be forgotten. We are bold to think that the sorrow of the present is the prelude to a coming age more secure, more brilliant, more gracious, and more free than any we have yet seen.

American Republics

INCREASE IN COFFEE QUOTA

[Released to the press August 5]

Pursuant to provisions of article VII of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (Treaty Series 970)¹ the quota for imports of coffee into the United States from countries which are not signatories of the agreement is to be increased in proportion to the increase in the quotas for countries which are signatories of the agree-

ment, authorized by the resolution of the Inter-American Coffee Board on August 2, 1941. By virtue of this resolution of the Board the total quota for the signatory countries for the current quota-year ending September 30, 1941 will be increased, effective August 11, 1941, from 15,804,757 bags of 60 kilograms net to 16,239,240 bags. The corresponding increase in the quota for non-signatory countries is from 360,932 bags to 370,854 bags.

¹ *Bulletin* of November 30, 1940, p. 483.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN ECUADOR AND PERU

[Released to the press August 7]

Texts of telegrams from the President of Peru, His Excellency Manuel Prado, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, His Excellency Alfredo Solís y Muro, in reply to telegrams of congratulations from the President of the United States and the Acting Secretary of State on the occasion of the suspension of hostilities between Peru and Ecuador,¹ follow:

The President of Peru to the President of the United States

I wish to express my appreciation to Your Excellency for your courteous congratulations on the occasion of the suspension of frontier hostilities between Peru and Ecuador. The Peruvian Government will omit no effort to re-establish normality in its relations with the Ecuadoran Government and to maintain them in an atmosphere of peace and cooperation. I beg of Your Excellency to accept my fervent wishes for the happiness of the American people and for your personal welfare.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru to the Acting Secretary of State of the United States

I am very grateful for your kind telegram of congratulations. It is my privilege to assure Your Excellency that my Government will always be disposed to cooperate effectively for the maintenance of peace in the Americas, the strengthening of continental solidarity and in the maintenance of a pacific and cordial understanding with Ecuador which will permit the happy solution of our differences.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY AND SEÑORA DE MORÍNIGO

[Released to the press August 6]

The Department of State has made public the following translation of a letter from the

Minister of Paraguay in the United States, Señor Dr. Don Juan José Soler, to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles:

"WASHINGTON, July 28, 1941.

"MR. SECRETARY:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that yesterday Señora Dolores F. de Morínigo and her son, Higinio, departed by airplane of the Pan American Airways on their return to Paraguay. Señora de Morínigo arrived at Miami on May 7 last, invited by President Roosevelt to submit her son, who was suffering from the effects of infantile paralysis, to a specialized treatment at the Warm Springs Foundation, Georgia.

"I am accordingly pleased to express to Your Excellency:

"(1) The reiteration of the appreciation of President Morínigo for the deference which he has been shown and which he has accepted, both for the respect in which it affects him personally and for its high value as American cordiality. This appreciation, directed in the first instance to the host, President Roosevelt, extends to Your Excellency as a spontaneous and effective cooperater in the conception and carrying out of this noble initiative.

"(2) Señora de Morínigo requested me, before leaving, to convey officially through the worthy intermediation of Your Excellency, to Her Excellency, Mrs. Roosevelt, to Mrs. Cordell Hull, and to Mrs. Sumner Welles, and the distinguished ladies of American society to whom Señora de Morínigo is obligated, the expressions of her gratitude for the reception at the White House, for the teas given in her honor, and for the numerous and courteous attentions received on the occasion of her visit to Washington and recently on departing from Miami.

"(3) The general health of the child has improved notably and the difficulties have begun to give way with the treatment applied. Effective progress has been noted in the movement of the muscles and the manner of walking. The deformities which were beginning to be visible in the bone structure of the child due to

¹ Bulletin of August 2, 1941, p. 93.

defective locomotion have been corrected. Now, with adequate orthopedic apparatus, this locomotion approaches normality. No operation has been performed, since the doctor believes that only after two years would conditions be appropriate to perform one, for which purpose the treatments and massages that are recommended will be continued in Paraguay. In addition, the doctor wishes to receive reports periodically concerning the condition of the child. All of these recommendations will be followed out by Dr. Raul Peña, who was sent to Warm Springs expressly to receive the pertinent instructions.

"Finally, I do not wish to conceal from Your Excellency the satisfaction and the intimate

appreciation with which Señora de Morínigo has regarded the efforts of the eminent Chief Surgeon, Dr. C. E. Irwin, to combat the effects of the disease, as well as the endeavors of the Director of the Foundation and all of the administrative personnel to provide her with a tranquil and comfortable stay in Warm Springs.

"Having complied with the pleasant duty with which I have been charged by the President of the Republic and Señora de Morínigo, I take advantage of this opportunity to greet you, Mr. Secretary, with my highest consideration and personal esteem.

JUAN JOSÉ SOLER"

General

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(Released to the press August 4)

At his press conference on August 4, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"I think that no rational person needs any argument to convince him that during the weeks of my absence the most clinching demonstration has been given of what some of us for some years have insisted was being planned. That is, that there is a world movement of conquest by force, accompanied by methods of governing the conquered peoples that are rooted mainly in savagery and barbarism. That situation calls for ever-increasing preparations for our national defense and ever-increasing production of military supplies both for ourselves and for those who are resisting the

would-be world conquerors. On these points there should be absolute unity among the American people, in the first place, and among the other free peoples who have not yet been conquered. With full effort and ever-increasing production and preparation for defense, whenever and wherever such defense is most effective, a successful resistance to the present world movement of invasion and destruction can be made and, in my judgment, undoubtedly will be made. I feel very strongly that with unity of purpose, maximum effort, and firm determination, the remaining free peoples of the world will win and that those who are at present the victims of the forces of barbarism can hope for the restoration of their human rights and liberties."

SUSPENSION OF INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONVENTION

[Released to the press August 9]

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the International Load Line Convention, signed at London July 5, 1930 (Treaty Series 858), suspended in the ports and waters of the United States, so far as the United States is concerned, for the duration of the present emergency.

The convention contains provisions with respect to the placing of load lines on ships engaged in international voyages other than ships of war, ships solely engaged in fishing, pleasure yachts, and ships not carrying cargo or passengers, and those of less than 150 tons, flying the flags of the contracting parties.

The proclamation is based upon an opinion of the Attorney General dated July 28, 1941¹ in which he concluded that peacetime commerce and voyages were assumed as the basis of the convention; that the present situation with respect to shipping is wholly different from that obtaining at the time the convention was signed; and that the conditions essential to the operation of the convention and assumed as the basis for it are almost in complete abeyance. He pointed out that of the 36 countries which became parties to the convention, 10 are at war and 16 are under military occupation and that in these circumstances the Government of the United States is free to declare the convention inoperative or suspended.

In view of the pressing need for tonnage in the trade between the United States and the other American republics, particularly tanker facilities for petroleum products, the shortage in which has a direct bearing upon national and hemispheric defense, the Department of State has conferred with the American republics that are parties to the convention, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay, all of which have agreed to the suspension.

The load lines will be fixed during the period of the suspension by the Secretary of Commerce,

pursuant to provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1929² stipulating that no line shall be established which in the judgment of the Secretary "is above the actual line of safety".

The British Government, which is the depositary of the convention, has been informed of this Government's action.

The text of the proclamation, entitled "Suspending the International Load Lines Convention in Ports and Waters of the United States and in so far as the United States of America is Concerned" is printed below:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS a convention establishing uniform principles and rules with regard to the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded, entitled "International Load Lines Convention", was signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and certain other countries at London on July 5, 1930; and

WHEREAS, following ratification by the United States of America and certain other countries, the Convention, in accordance with Article 24 thereof, came into force with respect to the United States of America and certain other countries on January 1, 1933; and

WHEREAS the provisions of the Convention were carefully formulated "to promote safety of life and property at sea" in time of peace by regulating the competitive loading of merchant ships employed in the customary channels of international trade; and

WHEREAS the conditions envisaged by the Convention have been, for the time being, almost wholly destroyed, and the partial and imperfect enforcement of the Convention can operate only to prejudice the victims of aggression, whom it

¹ 40 Op. Att. Gen., No. 24.

² 45 Stat. 1492.

is the avowed purpose of the United States of America to aid; and

WHEREAS it is an implicit condition to the binding effect of the Convention that those conditions envisaged by it should continue without such material change as has in fact occurred; and

WHEREAS under approved principles of international law it has become, by reason of such changed conditions, the right of the United States of America to declare the Convention suspended and inoperative:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, exercising in behalf of the United States of America an unquestioned right and privilege under approved principles of international law, do proclaim and declare the aforesaid International Load Lines Convention suspended and inoperative in the ports and waters of the United States of America, and in so far as the United States of America is concerned, for the duration of the present emergency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 9th day

of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2500]

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press August 4]

The Secretary of State announced on August 4 the issuance of general licenses GATB 1 for the exportation of rubber-beltting to Canada and GATB 63 for the exportation of rubber-beltting to the Philippine Islands.

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual license, the exportation of any of the articles and materials enumerated above, to the respective countries named, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate license number on the shipper's export declaration filed with the collector.

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press August 5]

The commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics which was proclaimed on and became effective on August 6, 1937 and which was renewed for successive periods of one year on August 5, 1938, August 2, 1939, and August 6, 1940,¹ was continued in

force for another year, that is, until August 6, 1942, by identic notes exchanged at Washington on August 2, 1941 by the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Sumner Welles, and the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Constantine A. Oumansky.

Although it is expected that in the coming year the character and amount of United States trade with the Soviet Union will be governed

¹ Executive Agreement Series 105, 132, 151, and 179.

largely by the defense needs of the United States and of the Soviet Union and other countries struggling against the forces of armed aggression rather than by the usual commercial considerations, the exchange of notes will insure the continuance during the emergency period of our established commercial relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1937 commercial agreement.

The following table gives the value in dollars of exports to and imports from the Soviet Union in the agreement years:

[Source: Official records of the United States Department of Commerce.]

Agreement year (beginning August)	U.S. domestic exports to U.S.S.R. (in thousands of U.S. dollars)	U.S. imports for consumption from U.S.S.R. (in thousands of U.S. dollars)
1935-36.....	33, 286	21, 200
1936-37.....	30, 987	23, 240
1937-38.....	64, 338	22, 874
1938-39.....	50, 160	24, 739
1939-40.....	73, 636	24, 773
1940-41 (10 months) ^a	57, 481	22, 710

^a Preliminary data for the 10 months, August 1940 through May 1941.

The text of the identic notes exchanged follows:

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT MEETING

[Released to the press August 4]

There follows the text of a statement prepared for the press by officials of the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States, who convened in Washington on July 10, 1941¹ to consider the present situation and outlook with respect to international trade in wheat:

"The representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America who have been considering world wheat problems in Washington since the tenth of July recessed on the third of August to

"WASHINGTON, August 2, 1941.

"EXCELLENCY:

"In accordance with the conversations which have taken place, I have the honor to confirm on behalf of my Government the agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries that the agreement regarding commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recorded in the exchange of notes of August 4, 1937² between the Ambassador of the United States of America at Moscow and the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which came into force on August 6, 1937, on the date of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and approval thereof by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and which was renewed on August 5, 1938, August 2, 1939, and August 6, 1940 shall continue in force until August 6, 1942.

"The present agreement shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America and approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Accept [etc.]"

meet again on the eighteenth of August. A provisional draft agreement is being submitted to the Governments forthwith, together with a request for instructions which will enable the delegates to prepare a definitive text when they reconvene.

"The range of the wheat discussions has been considerably wider than hitherto. The problems of furnishing post-war relief to countries which have suffered from the devastation of war occupied a prominent place in the agenda. The need for an equitable sharing of world markets to avoid cut-throat competition was fully con-

¹ *Bulletin of July 12, 1941, p. 23.*

² *Bulletin of August 10, 1940, p. 106.*

sidered as a new phase of an old problem. Stocks available for export at the end of July 1941 amounted to about two years' normal requirements of imported wheat and, in consequence, the representatives of the exporting countries have been compelled to face the necessity of controlling production in order to prevent stocks from continuing to rise above their present record high level.

"The representatives have recognized that when the war is over European agriculture will be distorted, livestock herds will be severely reduced by the acute shortage of feed grains, farm equipment will be dilapidated, and, in consequence, there will be urgent need and opportunity for reconstruction.

"The advance of knowledge about the relationship of food to health suggests that this reconstruction should result in the provision for each country of diets more adequate for health and happiness, thus improving upon pre-war conditions.

"Much progress has been made in the consideration of all these problems in the hope that by the establishment of an ever-normal granary and of a large pool of relief wheat, the consumers of the world may be guaranteed abundant post-war supplies at prices reasonable both to them and to producers and free of charge to those in need of relief."

The Department

CONSULTANT ON INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM MATTERS

[Released to the press August 6]

The appointment of Max W. Thornburg as a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State to act as consultant to the State Department on international petroleum matters was announced in the *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, page 25. Because of the close connection between petroleum matters and other international economic questions, Mr. Thornburg was assigned

to the Office of the Adviser on International Economic Affairs.

The vital role played by oil in the present war and in our own national-defense efforts has given it a weight in shaping many State Department policies that warrants a specialist within that Department who is acquainted with the oil problems of various foreign countries.

Mr. Thornburg, while devoting his special attention to the State Department's interest in petroleum problems, will work closely with the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator. He will keep that Office currently acquainted with the international aspects of the petroleum problem and will inform the State Department of the plans and policies formulated by the Coordinator in meeting his responsibilities.

Mr. Thornburg was graduated in engineering from the University of California in 1917 and from the University of Grenoble (France). He served in the A. E. F. during the World War. For the past 20 years he has held positions in the oil industry, both in the production and distribution fields. Mr. Thornburg has resigned as vice president of the Bahrain Petroleum Co. to place at the service of the Government his large experience gained in the Middle and Far East and, since the outbreak of the present war, in London, where he has worked with British oil-supply authorities.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The Senate on August 7, 1941 confirmed the nomination of Lincoln MacVeagh, of Connecticut, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland.

[Released to the press August 9]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 1, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Carlos C. Hall, of Kingman, Ariz., Consul at Medellín, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y., Consul at México, D. F., Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at that post.

William C. Affeld, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minn., Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Stephen E. Aguirre, of El Paso, Tex., Third Secretary of Embassy at México, D. F., Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

Vernon L. Fluharty, of Worthington, Ohio, Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Medellín, Colombia.

James M. Gilchrist, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul, and has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Byron White, of Fayetteville, N. C., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Raymond Phelan, of San José, Calif., Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico.

James M. Bowcock, of Denver, Colo., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Munich, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

J. Brock Havron, of Whitwell, Tenn., Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero, Mexico.

Francis M. Withey, of Reed City, Mich., Vice Consul at Nice, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR FROM CHILE

[Released to the press August 6]

Señorita Magdalena Petit, of Santiago, Chile, will arrive in New York on August 11 aboard the S.S. *Santa Lucía* of the Grace Line on an invitation extended by the Department of State to visit the United States.

Señorita Petit comes from a family dedicated to science and the arts and as a child manifested an early interest in an intellectual and artistic career. In the field of music she collaborated with the Bach Society, attracting wide attention with her original compositions. Later, forsaking a musical career, she devoted her time to writing. In the latter field of endeavor she has become very successful and is the author of *La Quintrala* (novel), *Kimera-laul* (play), *La Quintrala* (a dramatization of the novel), *Diego Portales* (biography), *Los Pincheira* (novel, recently adapted for the screen), and *Un Autor en Busca de Representación*.

In 1932 her historical novel, *Diego Portales*, won a prize. This novel is a noteworthy reconstruction of an important Chilean epoch and a psychological portrait of a minister of state. It is a good example of the author's favorite genre, the psychological novel, which is perhaps attributable to her French inheritance. Her latest novel, *Los Pincheira* (1939), portrays in a romantic setting the lives of Chilean bandits.

Señorita Petit has also contributed articles to various magazines, including *Atenea* and *Nosotros*. At present she is much engrossed in the theater and has published several plays. She is particularly interested in the "little theater movement" and its development in Chile.

Señorita Petit will come to Washington shortly after her arrival in New York in order to confer with officers of the Department of State regarding the itinerary of her visit in the United States.

CHILEAN COMMITTEE FOR INTER-CHANGE OF ART WITH THE UNITED STATES

A recent letter addressed to the Honorable Claude G. Bowers, American Ambassador at Santiago, Chile, by Señor Domingo Santa Cruz, Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of Chile, contained the information that a special committee had been organized to encourage cultural relations in the field of art between Chile and the United States. The committee plans to aid in the exchange of art exhibits between the two countries and also to make it possible for persons interested in art in the two countries to meet and communicate with one another.

The committee is composed of the following persons:

- Domingo Santa Cruz, dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts and professor of composition of the National Conservatory of Music, *president*
- José Perotti, director of the School of Applied Arts and professor of modeling
- Samuel Negrete, director of the National Conservatory of Music and professor of composition
- Carlos Humeres, director of the School of Fine Arts and professor of history of art

- Julio Ortiz de Zarate, director of the National Museum of Fine Arts and head professor of metal arts in the School of Applied Arts
- Carlos Isamitt, president of the National Association of Composers
- Romano De Dominici, secretary of the Faculty of Fine Arts and professor of morphology and history of art
- Jorge Caballero, commissary of expositions of the faculty and professor of painting in the School of Fine Arts
- Eugenio Pereira Salas, professor of history of American art in the School of Fine Arts and secretary of the Chile - United States Cultural Institute
- Héctor Banderas, painter and professor of the School of Applied Arts

Señora Filomena Salas will serve as secretary of the committee.

This committee plans to work in close cooperation with the Chilean Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, as well as with the Chile - United States Cultural Institute.

The formation of the committee is the direct result of recent visits made by several of its members to the United States at the invitation of the Department of State. Members who have visited the United States under the program for bringing distinguished visitors of the other American republics to the United States are Señor Domingo Santa Cruz, Dr. Carlos Humeres, and Dr. and Señora Pereira Salas.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

The commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was proclaimed on and became effective on August 6, 1937 and which was renewed for successive periods of one year on August 5, 1938, August

2, 1939, and August 6, 1940 (Executive Agreement Series 105, 132, 151, and 179), was continued in force for another year, that is, until August 6, 1942, by identic notes exchanged at Washington on August 2, 1941 by the Acting Secretary of State of the United States and the Ambassador of the Soviet Union. The text of the identic notes appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Soviet Union

An exchange of notes dated August 2, 1941 between the Acting Secretary of State and the Ambassador of the Soviet Union regarding the decision of the Government of the United States to give economic assistance to the Soviet Union in its struggle against armed aggression, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Europe".

EXTRADITION

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Burma

There is printed below the text of a note dated July 22, 1941 from the British Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State regarding the participation of Burma as an Overseas Territory of His Majesty the King in the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed on December 22, 1931 (Treaty Series 849):

"No. 463.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

Washington, D. C., July 22nd, 1941.

"SIR:

"I have the honour to inform you, in accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration the position of Burma in relation to the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States of America signed at London on the 22nd December, 1931.

"2. Article 2 of the said Treaty provides that for the purposes of that Treaty 'the territory of His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and all parts of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions overseas other than those enumerated in Article 14 . . .'. Article 14 provides that His Majesty may accede to the Treaty on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and

Newfoundland—and India. The fourth paragraph of Article 18 contains a provision to the effect that on the entry into force of the Treaty of the 22nd December, 1931, the provisions of Article 10 of the Treaty of the 9th August, 1842 [Treaty Series 119], of the Convention of the 12th July, 1889 [Treaty Series 139], of the Supplementary Convention of the 13th December, 1900 [Treaty Series 391], and of the Supplementary Convention of the 12th April, 1905 [Treaty Series 458], relative to extradition, should cease to have effect, save that in the case of each of the Dominions and India, mentioned in Article 14, those provisions should remain in force until such Dominion or India should have acceded to the Treaty of the 22nd December, 1931, or until replaced by other treaty arrangements.

"3. At the time when the Treaty entered into force in relation to the countries covered by Article 2, the term 'India' in article 14 of the Treaty of 1931 included Burma. His Majesty has however not acceded to the Treaty in respect of India, which therefore continues to be bound by the earlier treaty arrangements mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and consequently, as Burma inherits from India such international obligations as are applicable, Burma, though now separated from India, continues to be bound by the earlier treaty arrangements.

"4. Since the 1st April, 1937, the date of separation from India, Burma has possessed the status of an Overseas Territory of His Majesty The King. The Government of Burma having now expressed the wish to participate in the Treaty, I have the honour to propose to Your Excellency that Burma should be regarded as participating in the said Treaty of 1931 as from the 1st November, 1941, as if Burma had been included at the time of its signature in the territories enumerated in the first paragraph of Article 2 of the Treaty.

"5. Requisitions for the extradition of fugitive criminals who have taken refuge in Burma should be addressed to the Governor of Burma.

"6. If this proposal is agreeable to the United States Government, I have the honour to sug-

gest that the present note and Your Excellency's reply hereto should be regarded as placing upon record the agreement reached in the matter and that this agreement should be terminable by either party by a notice given in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

"I have [etc.]

"(For the Ambassador)
N. M. BUTLER"

The proposal contained in the above note was accepted by this Government, and the Ambassador was so informed by a note dated August 1, 1941. According to the agreement reached in the exchange of notes, Burma shall be considered as participating in the Extradition Treaty of 1931 as from November 1, 1941.

RESTRICTION OF WAR

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Colombia

The Swiss Minister at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State with a note dated July 25, 1941 a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Colombia of the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, signed at Geneva July 27, 1929 (Treaty Series 846). The deposit of the instrument of ratification took place on June 5, 1941.

In accordance with the provisions of article 92 of the convention the ratification will become effective six months from the date of the deposit, namely, December 5, 1941.

According to the information of the Department the following countries have deposited instruments of ratification or of adherence to the convention: Aden, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand (Siam), Turkey, Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

NAVIGATION

INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONVENTION

On August 9, 1941 the President issued a proclamation suspending in the ports and waters of the United States the International Load Line Convention signed at London July 5, 1930 (Treaty Series 858), for the duration of the present emergency. An announcement to the press, together with the text of the proclamation, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "General".

INTERNATIONAL LAW

CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

Haiti

The American Minister to Haiti reported by a despatch dated August 2, 1941 that the President of Haiti signed on July 17, 1941 the Decree Law No. 14, ratifying on behalf of the Government of Haiti the Convention on Rights and Duties of States signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, on December 26, 1933 (Treaty Series 881).

The countries which have deposited instruments of ratification or of adherence to this convention are the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONVENTION PROVIDING FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

El Salvador—Honduras

By a telegram dated August 1, 1941 the American Ambassador to Mexico reported that he had been informed by the Mexican Foreign Office that the instruments of ratification by El Salvador and by Mexico of the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, signed at Mexico City on October 29, 1940, had been deposited on July 30, 1941 and July 29, 1941, respectively.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 15 [determining that effective August 2, 1941 the forms, conversions, and derivatives of petroleum products and tetraethyl lead (items 1 and 2, respectively, Proclamation 2417) shall consist of the commodities listed (superseding petroleum products and tetraethyl lead as listed in Export Control Schedule No. 10)]. August 2, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 3888.

Legislation

Relief of Certain Basque Aliens. (H. Rept. 1103, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 1944.) 3 pp.

Making Eligible for Citizenship Any Alien Not Racially Ineligible to Naturalization Heretofore Admitted to the United States for Permanent Residence Under Special Act of Congress. (H. Rept. 1111, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5428.) 4 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 16, 1941

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General

JOINT DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press by the White House August 14]

The following statement was signed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

"They have been accompanied by officials of their two Governments, including high-ranking officers of their Military, Naval, and Air Services.

"The whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the Lease-Lend Act, for the armed forces of the United States and for those countries actively engaged in resisting aggression has been further examined.

"Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British Government, has joined in these conferences. He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further details with appropriate officials of the United States Government. These conferences will also cover the supply problems of the Soviet Union.

"The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite government of Germany and other governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the stress which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

"They have agreed upon the following joint declaration:

"Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

"First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

"Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

"Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

"Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

"Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security;

"Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

"Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

"Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S CHURCHILL"

[Released to the press August 14]

At his press conference on August 14 the Secretary of State, when asked for comment

upon the joint declaration of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, said:

"It is a statement of basic principles and fundamental ideas and policies that are universal in their practical application. They have heretofore been generally accepted by all civilized nations and were being strongly supported until certain countries decided to launch a universal movement to destroy the whole structure of civilized relations between nations and to establish a system of rule over peoples who would be conquered, based, as I said some days ago, largely on barbarism and savagery.¹ That interruption is still going on.

"As I said, they are the basic doctrines and policies that have received the support of all civilized nations and should continue to receive their support until they are completely restored throughout the world."

AMERICA'S OBLIGATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

ADDRESS BY WALLACE MCCLURE²

[Released to the press August 13]

Speaking at Denver in 1911 at the tercentenary celebration of the King James translation of the Bible into English, the former President of Princeton, then Governor of New Jersey, pointedly asserted that "not a little of the history of liberty lies in the circumstance that the moving sentences of this Book were made familiar to the ears and the understandings of those peoples who have led mankind in exhibiting the forms of government and the impulses of reform which have made for freedom and for self-government among mankind." If Woodrow Wilson was right in so asserting, it surely follows that this English-speaking nation of ours, and particularly you and other groups like yours who, as special students of the

Bible, must be considered leaders in your corporate capacity and as individuals in your separate communities, have opportunities for service to mankind and obligations to live up to them which are not universally possessed and the possession of which must be accounted a privilege and a responsibility of the first order in human affairs.

It is of importance that you should be keenly alive to this responsibility as you turn aside momentarily from your general purpose of

¹ *Bulletin* of August 9, 1941, p. 113.

² Delivered on the occasion of "I Am An American Day" before the Massanetta Springs Summer Bible Conference Encampment, Harrisonburg, Va., August 13, 1941. Dr. McClure is Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division, Department of State.

Bible study to celebrate "I Am An American Day" and to invoke the patriotic impulse which it implies. It is uniquely fortunate for us that the scene of our assembly, acutely conscious as we are of the lengthening shadow of the current world cataclysm, should be in what we may not inaccurately think of as the locality of Woodrow Wilson's birth, the place of the nativity of the Commander in Chief of the American Army and Navy in the most recent of his country's ordeals at arms. For, as you are poignantly aware, it is hardly half an hour's drive from this spot where we hold our evening's discourse, that, 85 years ago, this great American President and great world statesman of the First World War was born. He was born, moreover, into the household of a man of the church, a man who knew and who taught the Bible and who was prepared to educate his son in public service according to Christian precept.

Some of you, doubtless, were present in May of this year when he who is President of the United States in these multiplying months of the Second World War, the Commander in Chief's trusted lieutenant in the First, dedicated the old manse at Staunton as a permanent memorial, saying of Woodrow Wilson, "We applaud his judgment and his faith."

That judgment and that faith, touching the needs of humanity in days which many of us yet vividly remember, can hardly be a false guide to us today who, here in the Valley of Virginia, are seeking to understand a book that teaches us to serve our fellow men, teaches us that the pursuit of happiness is most successful when we follow the precept, "Even as ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Patriotism claims service as its essence, service flowing from love of country, service that genuinely contributes to the public welfare. He is the greatest patriot who is the staunchest practitioner of the Golden Rule. He is the greatest statesman who so leads his people that in the great world neighborhood they love their neighbors as themselves. Wilson was such a

statesman. As was said of him at the time by a distinguished Japanese minister of the Gospel, he seemed to rise above the imbecilities of war and to know no hatreds.

I

The thoughts of the Chief of the American State were centered upon the construction of peace; and, indeed, as the Acting Secretary of State said a few weeks ago, he "gave his life in the struggle to further the realization of the splendid vision which he had held up to the eyes of suffering humanity—the vision of an ordered world governed by law.

"The League of Nations, as he conceived it," Mr. Welles continued, "failed in part because of the blind selfishness of men here in the United States. . . ." To patriots gathered in any community of our country to ponder upon the implications of the phrase, "I am an American", this truth is of supreme concern. Blind selfishness is the nemesis of patriotism. We can no more serve country at the same time giving ear to greed than we can serve both God and Mammon. But to build for our country and our people an ordered and law-governed world in which to be and live is to rise to patriotic heights unparalleled save by those who, in its early beginnings, gave this country being and created for it national life. They did their part: it is for us of this day and time, if we would worthily carry on their work, to lend our influence to the end that the whole human neighborhood shall be for all of us a place in which our children can abide in peace and happiness.

To this end let those who now aimlessly cry "Peace, peace", when there is no peace, rather give the full tide of their energy to preparing for a just peace when the time for peace arrives. Their non-cooperation now serves only to build up an antipathy for them that will render them impotent when the time of their matchless opportunity comes—their opportunity to thwart the greed and reactionism that

² *Bulletin of July 26, 1941, p. 76.*

will as surely endeavor to assert itself on the morrow of the Second as it did in the wake of the First World War. The supreme test of patriotism now is and will be the exhibition of unshakable determination that the old myopia, the old stubborn self-seeking that has made of the world a battlefield, will not succeed in making the kind of a peace that can only lead to broken peace again, and, in endless vicious spirals, to fast-moving preparation for a third world war.

The League of Nations failed for other reasons in addition: to the selfishness of some of our fellow citizens here in the United States, chief among them that "it was forced to operate, by those who dominated its councils, as a means of maintaining the *status quo*." It was never enabled to operate, Mr. Welles continued, in the way that Wilson had intended, "as an elastic and impartial instrument in bringing about peaceful and equitable adjustments between nations as time and circumstance proved necessary."

The patriot who is also a student of affairs well knows that no human institution stands and moves not. All things human change, and where there is no progress there is sure to be backsliding. The patriotism of the future will therefore be prepared at whatever sacrifice to see that the world's peace machinery is kept diligently in steady motion forward, "stretching itself to the measure of the times", as Wilson said was essential in the Federal Constitution, and vigorously eliminating all disruptive influences, whether springing from stupidity or greed, before they develop into the malignancy of war. The patriotism of the future cannot confine itself to national frontiers—for the peoples' pursuit of happiness cannot be carried on altogether within the physical confines of their respective territorial boundaries.

Yet it remains true, of course, that within those frontiers the need for completely self-forgetful service is as great as ever, for there are those who continually seek to blind us with false contentions that the supposed demands of their tiny group, or money-making endeavor, or restricted community, are the needs of the Nation

and that failure to support special legislation for the fulfillment of those demands is unpatriotic and "un-American". Precisely the reverse is more often true. Patriotism has no connection with all of us doing without in order that a few of us may have a disproportionate share of a diminishing national income.

Every man who would in good conscience take part in the celebration of future "I Am An American Days" must always take his stand unalterably against all forms of special privilege and must seek the maximum of production of the good things of life to be distributed as widely as possible toward meeting every individual's legitimate needs and reasonable wishes. That this shall be true is the most obvious prerequisite of economic security, and economic security is a fundamental condition of contentment, respect for law, local, national, and world order, and the maintenance of peace.

II

It is therefore a matter of prime importance as we prepare for the reconstruction of our affairs as human beings after the present world war, that we think in terms of reducing and eliminating barriers to trade, well knowing that such barriers are likewise barriers to the creation and enjoyment of material goods, and well knowing that to neglect this basic phase of our national life is to neglect alike our opportunities and our obligations.

Inaugurating the Foreign-Trade Week in May of the present year Secretary Hull, in a radio address beamed to reach well-nigh all the world remarked that

"... it is none too early to lay down at least some of the principles by which policies must be guided at the conclusion of the war, to press for a broad program of world economic reconstruction and to consider tentative plans for the application of those policies.

"The main principles, as proven by experience, are few and simple:

"1. Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.

"2. Non-discrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.

"3. Raw-material supplies must be available to all nations without discrimination.

"4. International agreements regulating the supply of commodities must be so handled as to protect fully the interests of the consuming countries and their people.

"5. The institutions and arrangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous development of all countries, and permit the payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries."¹

This is a program of enlightenment. It lays the foundation for plenty. "Too many human relationships, within and among nations," Mr. Hull had said on a former occasion, "rest upon the shifting sands of selfish search for immediate advantage."

Now immediate or special advantage for some is all but invariably at the expense of the more important long-term welfare not only of the public generally but even of the supposed beneficiaries. For the curtailment of production and distribution, reducing as it does the common wealth, must shortly threaten the very privileges that are carved out of it and bring down together, whether in war or economic depression, both the favored few and the underprivileged many. "Barbarism rather than civilized existence becomes the scheme of life" when such counsels are in the ascendancy.

The desire for wealth, if it is wisely directed, is a desire for a world community in which all are prosperous, not one in which the wealthy must constantly be on guard against the machinations, sometimes real, sometimes imaginary, of those who have been deprived of opportunity to be wealthy also. It seems incontrovertible that "protection" against the "pauper labor" of the rest of the world has cost American labor far more than would ever have been given up through reasonable collaboration with their fellow workers elsewhere, evidenced by

more encouragement of the exchange of the respective national products than has heretofore been vouchsafed. We who are Americans, celebrating today that fact, can hardly be proud of our lack of judgment to say nothing of our selfishness. After all, liberality and equality are matters of common sense even more than of right and wrong. Self-interest that is not enlightened defeats its own purpose. With enlightenment, under the scarcely to be challenged rule that in the little world that ours has become what is best for all is best for each, it ceases to be selfish.

A liberal economic basis for a world organized for peace is the objective of every patriot who has learned the lesson that the years have taught, who has seen how economic strife leads to poverty, poverty to anger, anger to war.

III

It is war we have—shooting war all around the world. We in the United States have not ceased to strive to put out the fire that has crept steadily nearer with the months of our current years. We may do well to pause for a few moments in order to remind ourselves of the cumulative events of the decade now coming to an end.

In his testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in January of this year, when the bill that has become "An Act further to promote the defense of the United States" was under consideration, Secretary Hull outlined the steps by which international relations had deteriorated since the present reign of lawlessness began.²

The first of the steps in this fatal direction occurred in 1931 with the forceful occupation of Manchuria, "in contravention of the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact", upsetting the order created by the Washington Conference of 1921-1922, and the setting up in a part of China of the "Manchukuo" regime under Japanese control, established and maintained by force of arms. In

¹ *Bulletin of May 17, 1941, p. 575.*

² *Bulletin of January 18, 1941, p. 85.*

July 1937, Japan embarked upon the present phase of its large-scale military operations against China, employing invading forces of more than a million men and setting up new puppet regimes where deemed expedient. Japanese spokesmen have left no doubt of an intention to obtain forceful mastery of an area containing almost one half of the entire population of the earth, with consequent arbitrary control of the sea and trade routes in that region—"a matter of immense significance, importance, and concern to every other nation wherever located." "Previous experience and current developments", Secretary Hull reminded his former colleagues in the House of Representatives, "indicate that the proposed 'new order' in the Pacific area means, politically, domination by one country. It means, economically, employment of the resources of the area concerned for the benefit of that country and to the ultimate impoverishment of other parts of the area and exclusion of the interests of other countries. It means, socially, the destruction of personal liberties and the reduction of the conquered peoples to the role of inferiors."

Italy made the first overt breach of world order to be charged to a European country. This occurred with the conquest of Ethiopia in 1935, "in direct contravention of solemnly accepted obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations and under the Kellogg-Briand Pact." This was followed in 1939 by the seizure of Albania "in violation of unequivocal treaty obligations", and in 1940 by the Italian entry into the war being waged by Germany for a "new order" based upon "unlimited and unrestricted use of armed force", and by the attack upon Greece.

From the time Hitler and his associates came into power in 1933, Germany began the feverish construction of vast armaments—accompanied by an accumulating array of broken promises. Continuing his testimony, Mr. Hull said: "After employing for several months at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva tactics which have since become a distinct pattern of German policy—further demands as previous

demands are met—Germany, in October 1933, rendered impossible any effective international agreement for limitation of armaments by withdrawing from the Disarmament Conference. There then followed nearly six years during which Germany, having determined upon a policy of unlimited conquest, moved inevitably toward the catastrophe of war." The entire German economy became harnessed to belligerent preparation. More than half of the national income was expended for military purposes.

Contemporaneously occurred a series of movements for strengthening the German strategic position: the occupation and fortification of the Rhineland in direct violation of the Locarno Treaty; the absorption of Austria, in direct violation of pledges given by Hitler to respect its sovereignty and independence; the dismemberment and eventual seizure of Czechoslovakia, in direct contravention of the most solemn assurances; the annexation of Memel. Then came, in quick succession beginning two years ago, the brutal devastation of Poland, and, despite neutrality on their part scrupulously observed, the invasion and occupation of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg; the defeat of France, with augmenting pressure to violate the armistice agreed upon with that country; and subsequently the seizure of Rumania, the disruption of Yugoslavia, and the overthrow of Greece. And now, in climax, a treaty notoriously entered into as a part of this wild plunge into destiny is itself accorded the fruits of the same contemptuous attitude, and Russia becomes the scene of what has been described as the greatest battle in human history.

In the face of such a record dare anyone say that there exists no danger to the American republics? Replying to allegation that, since Germany has not been able to cross the English Channel, its armed forces cannot cross the Atlantic, Secretary Hull said:

"German forces could cross the Channel in an hour's time were it not for the fact that Britain, now thoroughly prepared and well

armed, is fighting every hour of the day to prevent that crossing and is fortified with every known device to repel a landing. The 20 miles of water between continental Europe and Britain are under British, not German, control. Were Britain defeated, and were she to lose command of the seas, Germany could easily cross the Atlantic—especially the South Atlantic—unless we were ready and able to do what Britain is doing now. Were the Atlantic to fall into German control, the Atlantic would offer little or no assurance of security.

“Under these conditions our national security would require the continuous devotion of a very great part of all our work and wealth for defense production, prolonged universal military service, extremely burdensome taxation, unending vigilance against enemies within our borders, and complete involvement in power diplomacy. These would be the necessities of a condition as exposed as ours would be.”

That is why, throughout this lengthening crisis, your Government by both word and deed has constantly endeavored to stay the hand of the aggressor and to encourage the utilization of procedure within the bounds of law and order. It continues to do so.

In the conduct of your international relations it has directed its efforts to the following objectives:

“. . . (1) Peace and security for the United States with advocacy of peace and limitation and reduction of armament as universal international objectives; (2) support for law, order, justice, and morality and the principle of non-intervention; (3) restoration and cultivation of sound economic methods and relations, based on equality of treatment; (4) development in the promotion of these objectives, of the fullest practicable measure of international co-operation; (5) promotion of the security, solidarity, and general welfare of the Western Hemisphere.”

In proceeding by whatever legitimate means have been available toward the attainment of these objectives, the United States has not turned its back upon pre-war peace machinery:

only this morning the old system of treaties for the advancement of peace, inaugurated by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan prior to the First World War, was confirmed by the exchange of ratifications of treaties between this country and three members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.¹

We cannot tell what expenditure of our strength and our substance will be required of us that the task of consolidating our safety through the restoration and preservation of order may be completed; but after the force of the aggressor has been met by superior force in defense, after the method of unification by the sword has been outlawed and rendered ridiculous by an accomplished unification through intelligence, we shall come to realize that more basic than the power of armed might is the power of persuaded and convinced collaboration. We shall then realize the essential truth of Secretary Hull's words with which he addressed, on Christmas Eve, 1938, the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima:

“There are those who think the world is based on force. Here, within this continent, we can confidently deny this. And the course of history shows that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph. Tonight especially we can say this, for on this night nearly two thousand years ago there was born a Son of God who declined force and kingdoms and proclaimed the great lesson of universal love. Without force His Kingdom lives today after a lapse of nineteen centuries. It is the principality of peace; the peace which we here hope in humble measure to help to give by His grace to the continent of the Americas.”²

The peace that we hope may be given to the continents of America we likewise hope may be given to the world, “We of America”, as Woodrow Wilson once said, “long since learned that intellectual development and moral fitness are

¹ See p. 141.

² *Press Releases* of December 24, 1938, p. 478.

the most powerful elements of national advancements." Just after Christmas, 1918, standing in his grandfather's church at Carlisle, close by the Scotch border and in the midst of a country from which so much of religious inspiration has been brought into the Valley of Virginia, Wilson uttered his belief that while the First World War, concluded by the Armistice of a few weeks previous, had ". . . brought the nations temporarily together in a combination of physical force we shall now be drawn together in a combination of moral force that will be irresistible.

"It is moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as the sword. The knowledge that wrong was being attempted has aroused the nations. They have gone out like men upon a crusade. No other cause could have drawn so many nations together. They knew that an outlaw was abroad who proposed unspeakable things. It is in quiet places like this all over

the world that the forces accumulate which presently will overbear any attempt to accomplish evil on a large scale. Like the rivulets gathering into the river and the river into the seas, there come from communities like this streams that fertilize the consciences of men, and it is the conscience of the world that we are trying to place upon the throne which others would usurp."

May it not be that from quiet places such as Massanetta Springs, where patriots are assembled to celebrate "I Am An American Day", patriots who have learned the "stern lessons of duty" which Wilson learned from his Carlisle grandfather, there is growing irresistibly in these days the universal pledge that this war against force as the primary method of conducting human affairs shall be won and that there shall be established and faithfully maintained an order of human affairs that is hospitable to the enjoyment of life by human beings whose personal worth, individual dignity, and pursuit of happiness are the foundation of government.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

UNLIMITED LICENSES

Unlimited licenses were issued on July 23, 1941 to the Belgian Congo Purchasing Commission, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., for exportation of the following articles and materials to the Belgian Congo:

Iron and steel products

Structural shapes, steel piling, skelps, rails, splice bars and tie plates, bars, hoops and baling bands, pipe and tubes, wire and wire rope, barbed wire, woven-wire fence, bale ties, fence posts, black plate, steel sheets strip, axles, wheels, track spikes, castings, forgings, ingots, billets, blooms, slabs, sheet bars, wire rods, drums and containers, and storage tanks.

Ferroalloys

Ferromanganese, spiegeleisen, ferrosilicon, ferrochrome, ferrotungsten, ferrovanadium, fer-

rocolumbium, ferrocobalt, ferrocobaltititanium, ferrophosphorus, and ferromolybdenum.

Rubber tires and tubes

Solid tires for automobiles and motor trucks, other casings and tubes, automobile inner tubes, automobile casing (other automobile casings), and automobile casing (truck and bus casings).

Lead pigments

Red lead pigments, in oil and dry.

Borax

Boric acid and borax glass.

Zinc pigments

Lithopone, zinc sulphide, and zinc oxide, including leaded zinc oxide.

Miscellaneous

Phosphoric acid, gauges, and abrasives and abrasive products.

The Belgian Congo Purchasing Commission will furnish a prior-release certificate to each exporter authorized to make use of their unlimited licenses in the same manner as the procedure now being followed by the British Purchasing Commission. Collectors of customs were authorized on August 4 to permit exportations to the Belgian Congo against licenses issued to the Belgian Congo Purchasing Commission upon presentation of such prior-release certificate but without requiring the presentation of the actual license.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 14, 1941 that additional unlimited licenses have been issued to the Netherlands Purchasing Commission for exports of the following articles or materials to Curaçao, Surinam, and the Netherlands Indies:

Petroleum-refining machinery, including parts; well-drilling machinery, including petroleum and gas-well-drilling apparatus and parts and other well-drilling apparatus and parts; the following electrical machinery and apparatus containing mica subject to export control—radio-transmitting sets, tubes, and parts; radio receiving sets, complete; radio tubes or valves for receiving sets; radio-transmitting sets, tubes, and parts. Tetraethyl lead; aircraft parts, equipment, and accessories, other than those listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937; asbestos manufactures—not valid for the exportation of crude asbestos; petroleum—crude oil; gasoline; petrolatum and petroleum jelly; liquefied petroleum gases, paraffin wax, petroleum asphalt, other petroleum products n.e.s., including white mineral oil; lubricating oil and grease; kerosene, gas oil and distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil; naphtha for cleaning fluids, solvents, paints thinners, etc.

Collectors were also informed that license DG 623 has been substituted for license DJ 350 to authorize the exportation of gauges only to the Netherlands Indies. License DJ 350 has been canceled.

The Commission will give to approved applicants for the use of the unlimited licenses a numbered certificate setting forth all essential data concerning the particular shipment. The exporter will be instructed to present this certificate to collectors of customs, and when this certificate is presented, collectors are au-

thorized to permit the exportation to be made against their unlimited license. In the absence of such certificate, exportations should not be permitted against the unlimited licenses issued to the Netherlands Purchasing Commission. Applicants who do not wish to make use of the unlimited licenses may apply to the Department for an individual license in the usual manner.

GENERAL LICENSES

[Released to the press August 11]

The Secretary of State announced on August 11 the issuance of general license GAM 63, authorizing the exportation of mercury compounds, not to include metallic mercury, to the Philippine Islands.

[Released to the press August 13]

The Secretary of State on August 12 revoked all general licenses for the export of silk, except the general license authorizing exports to the Philippine Islands, and all individual licenses for the export of silk, except a very small number authorizing shipments to meet the urgent defense needs of countries resisting aggression.

[Released to the press August 16]

The Secretary of State announced on August 16 that, in accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of March 15, 1941,¹ two additional general in-transit licenses had been issued for shipments passing through the United States.

The first of these licenses, GIT-B/EC, authorizes the clearance, without individual license, of shipments in transit through the United States to the Belgian Congo from any country in Group B² or any one of the following

¹ *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 284.

² Group B comprises the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Greenland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

countries: Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands.

The second general license, GIT-BC/B, authorizes the clearance from the United States, without individual license, of shipments in transit through the United States from the Belgian Congo to any country in Group B or to any country named in the above list.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Collectors of customs have been informed of the following rulings which have been made recently respecting the requirements of an export license for certain articles and materials:

License required

Bituminous emulsion (asphaltic road oil); asbestos wick or rope (packing); mixtures of vegetable oils; yarn composed of silk and wool; tractor winches capable of lifting three or more tons and not shipped with tractor; used silk stockings (they are considered in the classification "waste silk and used silk rags"); and the

following items of metal-working machinery, previously exempt: Portable tools driven by fractional horse-power motors or by compressed air; spare or replacement parts for machine tools; and portable welding equipment (single-operator sets, gasoline- or electric-motor driven, with capacity up to 600 amperes).

Machinery, motors, and similar equipment, owned and operated in Mexico or Canada, but brought to the United States for servicing or repairs, may be shipped back across the border without being subject to licensing requirements.

No license required

Crossties (iron and steel railway ties); gum arabic; brass working barrels with bronze ball valves for deep-well pumps; barium pellets ready for assembling into radio tubes; rubber thread; diesel-powered tractors; locomotives not diesel-electric; aluminum hydrate; medicinal castor oil or drums therefor; asbestos brake lining or block attached to brake band or shoe; pipe cutters, handpowered; emery-wheel dressers not incorporating industrial diamonds; digitalin; and completely finished articles made from synthetic resins.

Europe

ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION

JOINT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF THE U.S.S.R.

[Released to the press August 15]

The following text of a joint message from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was delivered personally on Friday afternoon, August 15, by the British and American Ambassadors to Josef Stalin, President of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.:

"We have taken the opportunity afforded by the consideration of the report of Mr. Harry

Hopkins on his return from Moscow to consult together as to how best our two countries can help your country in the splendid defense that you are making against the Nazi attack. We are at the moment cooperating to provide you with the very maximum of supplies that you most urgently need. Already many shiploads have left our shores and more will leave in the immediate future.

"We must now turn our minds to the consideration of a more long term policy, since

there is still a long and hard path to be traversed before there can be won that complete victory without which our efforts and sacrifices would be wasted.

"The war goes on upon many fronts and before it is over there may be further fighting fronts that will be developed. Our resources though immense are limited, and it must become a question as to where and when those resources can best be used to further the greatest extent our common effort. This applies equally to manufactured war supplies and to raw materials.

"The needs and demands of your and our armed services can only be determined in the light of the full knowledge of the many factors which must be taken into consideration in the decisions that we make. In order that all of us may be in a position to arrive at speedy decisions as to the apportionment of our joint resources, we suggest that we prepare for a meeting to be held at Moscow, to which we would send high representatives who could discuss these matters directly with you. If this conference appeals to you, we want you to know that pending the decisions of that conference we shall continue to send supplies and material as rapidly as possible.

"We realize fully how vitally important to the defeat of Hitlerism is the brave and steadfast resistance of the Soviet Union and we feel therefore that we must not in any circumstances fail to act quickly and immediately in this matter on planning the program for the future allocation of our joint resources.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S CHURCHILL"

DEATH OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION

[Released to the press August 15]

The Secretary of State on August 15 made the following statement:

"I was exceedingly sorry to learn of the death of Arthur Purvis. Since he first came to this country in November 1939 his dealings with this

Government as Director General of the British Purchasing Commission and Chairman of the British Supply Council proved him to be both a true Englishman and a man who out of his own experiences fully understood American problems and believed in the mutual benefits of Anglo-American cooperation."

Canada

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE

[Released to the press August 15]

The anniversary of the meeting at Ogdensburg, N.Y., at which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada discussed mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States and reached agreement on the creation of a Permanent Joint Board on Defense,¹ will occur on Sunday, August 17. It will be marked by an international broadcast featuring Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Col. O. N. Biggar, K.C., respective chairmen of the American and Canadian Sections of the Board. The broadcast will be at 5:30 p.m. eastern daylight-saving time and carried over the N.B.C.-C.B.S. networks.

The Far East

REPATRIATION OF AMERICANS IN JAPAN

[Released to the press August 16]

In accordance with its policy of assisting Americans abroad to return home during the present world disturbance, the Department has recently had under active consideration the question of providing transportation to the

¹ See the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940, p. 154.

United States for those American citizens in Japan who desire to return to this country and whose plans for return have been disrupted by the recent cancelation of regular sailings of trans-Pacific passenger vessels from Japanese ports.

Consideration was given by this Government to the possibility of diverting to Japan for this purpose, with the proffered cooperation of the American President Lines, the steamship *President Coolidge*, which was scheduled to leave Shanghai on August 14 on its homeward voyage. The time available toward effort to make the necessary arrangements was short. The matter was discussed by the Department of State, the American Embassy at Tokyo, and the Japanese Foreign Office. It developed that among American citizens who desired to take passage from Japan at this time there were approximately 20 officials and something over 100 private citizens. The Japanese Foreign Office indicated that the Japanese Government was willing to permit the *President Coolidge* to enter a Japanese port for the purpose only of taking off American official personnel. Under these circumstances it has seemed advisable and has been decided that the *President Coolidge* adhere to her regular schedule and proceed directly from Shanghai to San Francisco without calling at a Japanese port.

The Department is continuing to give its close and serious attention to the question of providing transportation for American citizens

desiring to return to the United States from Japan, as well as for Americans elsewhere.

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press August 14]

On August 6, 1941 the President issued his proclamation of the agreement effected by an exchange of notes dated August 2, 1941¹ by the Acting Secretary of State and the Soviet Ambassador extending until August 6, 1942 the agreement concerning commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed on August 4, 1937 and extended annually in August 1938, 1939, and 1940. The agreement of August 2, 1941 was approved by the Council of the People's Commissars on August 4, 1941.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

An announcement regarding the exchange of ratifications between the United States and Canada of the supplementary trade agreement signed December 13, 1940, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Cultural Relations

TRAVEL GRANTS TO STUDENTS FROM THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Travel grants have been awarded by the Government of the United States under the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 to 37 students from the other American republics, as part of the program to develop closer inter-American relations. These grants were made available to persons who otherwise would not have been

able to take advantage of scholarships which had been awarded them in the United States, principally through the Institute of International Education of New York, N. Y. Payment of their necessary travel expenses from their

¹ *Bulletin* of August 9, 1941, p. 115.

homes to this country and return was authorized under an appropriation voted by the Seventy-seventh Congress.

The geographical allocation of awards to students for study in the United States is as follows: Argentina (3), Brazil (14), Chile (10), Colombia (2), Costa Rica (1), Ecuador (1), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), Peru (3), and Uruguay (1). These students have been awarded fellowships at the following institutions in this country: George Peabody College for Teachers (2), Vanderbilt University (2), University of Pennsylvania (1), Northwestern University (1), Curtis Institute of Music (1), University of Chicago (1), University of Kansas (2), Colorado School of Mines (1), Florida State College for Women (2), Wittenberg College (2), Iowa State College (1), Oregon State College (1), Oberlin College (1), Tufts College (1), University of Florida (1), Stanford University (1), Hamilton College (1), University of Michigan (2), Mount Holyoke College (2), Smith College (1), Williams College (1), West Virginia University (1), Cornell University (1), State College of Washington (1), Radcliffe College (1), Women's College of the University of North Carolina (1), Bowling Green State University (1), State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C. (1), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1), and Fenn College (1).

The following wide range of interests is revealed by the fields of study in which these individuals are to specialize: American history, journalism, economics, practical pedagogy, general education, musical education for children, education through radio, physical education, methods of teaching painting and drawing, teaching of English in secondary schools, school administration and supervision of rural education, American literature, phonetics and the English language, American geography, dramatics, romance philology, music, social sciences, anthropology, philosophy, mathematics, electrical engineering, insurance, soil chemistry, prospecting and exploring metallic ore deposits, animal feeding, plant physiology, housing and urbanization.

Brief biographies of the students awarded travel grants follow:

Argentina

Juan Horacio Buelink, of Buenos Aires, has the degree of Doctor in Economic Sciences from the University of Buenos Aires. He will study insurance in the United States at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Florence Chaudet, of Córdoba, is a graduate of the Institute of Languages of the National University of that city and is at present a teacher of French. She comes to this country to study English and French literature at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Rebecca Sokol is a teacher of American literature in Buenos Aires, and wishes to further her studies in American literature in the United States. She will attend Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Brazil

Jorge Barata studied at the University of Brazil and is connected with the Ministry of Education in Rio de Janeiro. He comes to the United States to study school administration and supervision of rural education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jorge Freire Campello is a graduate of the University of São Paulo. He plans to study school administration at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Octavio da Costa Eduardo is a graduate of the University of São Paulo and is at present engaged in anthropological research. He will continue these studies, supplemented by sociology, at Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

Isaac Feldman is first violinist of the Municipal Theater in Rio de Janeiro and will continue his musical studies at the Curtis Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cecilia de Cerqueira Leite Gonçalves is a senior at the University of Brazil and plans to study education, particularly education through radio, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., which is granting free maintenance. The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs is providing her tuition.

João Tavares Nieva de Figueiredo, of Rio de Janeiro, is a mining engineer in the Brazilian Bureau of Mines. He will take postgraduate work at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

Yolanda Leite is a graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of São Paulo and is at present engaged in teaching French. She will study phonetics and English at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Benjamin Moraes Filho is a graduate of the University of Rio de Janeiro and is president of a school he founded in 1935. He will study general education and practical pedagogy at the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn.

Haydée Vieira Moraes is a graduate of the University of Rio de Janeiro and is teaching in that city. She will also study at the George Peabody College and will specialize in musical education for children.

Dr. Roberto Menezes de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro, will study cardiology at the University of Michigan. He has been in charge of the Department of Radiology and Cardiology at the Navy Aviation Hospital in Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. João Hortencio de Medeiros is a graduate of the Engineering School at Rio de Janeiro and is assistant engineer at the Marine Arsenal in that city. He will continue his engineering studies at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He is to receive the \$500 award for maintenance established by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in memory of the late Calvin W. Rice.

Arnando de Sá Pires is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil. He will study English and American literature at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Maria Luisa Ribeiro is a senior at the University of Brazil and comes to the United States to study phonetics and English as well as the teaching of English in secondary schools at Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.

Samuel Marino Politi is a graduate of the University of São Paulo and assistant professor at that University. He will study economics at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Politi has been proposed for the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity exchange which would provide his maintenance.

Chile

Carlos Barry Silva is a student at the Instituto Pedagógico of the University of Chile, and will study psychology, mathematics, and journalism at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., where his maintenance is being provided at the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and tuition by the Rotary Club District Assembly.

Ismael Jordan Squella is a student at the Catholic University of Chile and will continue his studies in animal feeding and related problems at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Iowa.

Guido Alfonso Jorquera Alvarez is a graduate of the University of Concepción, where he is at present engaged in teaching. He comes to the United States to study soil chemistry at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oreg.

Manuel Olguín Machado is at present teaching and taking graduate work at the Instituto Pedagógico of the University of Chile. He will study philosophy at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Armando Pereda Oviedo is a graduate of the University of Concepción. He will study at Tufts College, Medford, Mass., where he will specialize in education, psychology, and English and American literature.

Mario Pérez de Arce Lavín, of Santiago, is a senior at the School of Architecture of the University of Chile. He wishes to continue these studies in the United States and will be at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Danilo Poklepivić Petricić graduated from the University of Chile and is at present an electrical engineer employed in Santiago. He will take postgraduate courses in electrical engineer-

ing at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., where the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity will provide tuition and maintenance.

Ramón Sepúlveda Bravo is a senior specializing in English at the University of Chile, in preparation for a teaching career. He will study English, education, and English and American literature at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. J.

Pedro de Vidts is a graduate of the School of Engineering of the University of Chile, and is head of the Engineering Section of the Public Housing Agency. He comes to the United States to study housing problems at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C.

María Elena Watt Torres is a student at the University of Concepción and wishes to continue her studies in sociology and American and English literature in the United States. Her scholarship will be at the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla., and is made possible by a cash stipend from the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs.

Colombia

Elvira Calle Villegas is a graduate student in education at Bogotá and wishes to come to the United States preparatory to becoming a teacher of English and French in her own country. She will study at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Gustavo Correa Forero is a graduate of the Escuela Normal Superior and is at present professor of Latin at the Colegio Antonio Nariño of Bogotá. He will study Romance philology with special emphasis on Spanish philology at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Costa Rica

Odilie Cantillano Vives is a normal-school graduate and has studied at the Santa Cecilia Music School in San José. She wishes to study American geography and history at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., where her tuition and maintenance have been made

available by the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ecuador

Carlos Alberto Córdova G. is a student at the University of Cuenca and will study at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Haiti

Pierre G. Sylvain is a graduate of the École Nationale de Droit and studied at Cornell University in the summer session of 1933. He is at present director of the Agricultural Colony of Pourcine. He will study plant physiology and do research on tropical fruits at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Honduras

Margarita López Castro is a normal-school graduate and will study methods of education in the United States at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

Peru

Daniel Dubuc V. is a graduate of the National School of Physical Education at Lima and is at present a teacher of physical education. He will study physical education as it applies to boys' camps and out-door schools for children at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Rafael Infante Jaramillo, of Barranco, is a graduate of La Salle High School in Lima and the Military School of Chorrillos. He comes to the United States to take a course in engineering at Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio.

María Luisa Saco Miró-Quesada is a graduate of the University of San Marcos of Lima and is at present teaching. She will study methods of teaching painting and drawing at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Uruguay

Antoinette Portes is a graduate of the Lycée Français in Montevideo and will study at the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C., where she will specialize in English and American literature.

The Department

PASSES FOR ENTRANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Released to the press August 13]

On and after August 14, 1941 passes will be required for all persons entering the Department of State. All officials and employees of the State Department and the other agencies of the Government occupying the building have been furnished with the necessary identification, and the following regulations will apply to visitors:

An information desk will be maintained in the main lobby at the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the building. During regular hours, two or more State Department information clerks will be stationed at desks near this entrance for the purpose of facilitating the admission of officials and other visitors to the Department. Representatives of other Government departments, Members of Congress, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of the press carrying White House credentials will be admitted at the main entrance and the diplomatic entrance upon appropriate identification.

The information clerk of the Department will obtain from all other visitors their names, the purpose of their visit, and the name of the person or office to be visited. Upon satisfactory identification the visitor will be issued a pass which he will be instructed to surrender upon departure from the building. A record card of visitors' passes indicating pertinent information will be prepared and retained by the information clerk. In case of doubt, a telephone inquiry will be made to the officer or office to which the visit is proposed prior to the issuance of the visitor's pass.

No bundles, packages, or other property may be removed from the building except in cases where appropriate property passes have been issued by the Director of Personnel.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 16]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 9, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Robert F. Kelley, of Boston, Mass., First Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Tex., First Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Counselor of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

The assignment of Warden McK. Wilson, of Indianapolis, Ind., as First Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been canceled. In lieu thereof Mr. Wilson has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Tecumseh, Mich., Second Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

George H. Butler, of Evanston, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Fayette J. Flexer, of Joliet, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Raleigh A. Gibson, of Deatur, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico.

Homer S. Fox, of Manistique, Mich., Acting Commercial Attaché at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Calvin H. Oakes, of Charleston, S. C., Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The following persons have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

William W. Walker, of Asheville, N. C.	Colón
Walter W. Birge, Jr., of New York, N. Y.	Nuevo Laredo
John H. Burns, of Pauls Valley, Okla.	Ciudad Juárez
Kenneth A. Byrns, of Greeley, Colo.	Nogales
David LeBreton, Jr., of Washington, D. C.	Monterrey
John A. Calhoun, of Berkeley, Calif.	Tijuana
Ernest V. Siracusa, of Huntington Beach, Calif.	México, D. F.
James P. Speer, 2d, of Comanche, Okla.	México, D. F.

Walter L. Smith, of Harrisburg, Pa.	Agua Prieta
William L. Blue, of Memphis, Tenn.	Niagara Falls
Alden M. Haupt, of Chicago, Ill.	Vancouver
Wilfred V. MacDonald, of St. Louis, Mo.	Winnipeg
W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., of Rydal, Pa.	Winnipeg
F. Lester Sutton, of Bridgeton, N. J.	Windsor
Paul F. DuVivier, of New York, N. Y.	St. John's, Newfound- land
Edwin W. Martin, of Oberlin, Ohio.	Hamilton, Bermuda
Edward L. Freers, of Cincinnati, Ohio.	Port-of-Spain
James S. Triolo, of Alameda, Calif.	Bogotá

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

James E. Callahan, of Allston, Mass., Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

PROMOTION OF PEACE

TREATIES WITH AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND NEW ZEALAND AMENDING THE TREATY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

[Released to the press August 13]

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Halifax, the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. H. H. Wrong, and the Australian Minister, Mr. Richard Gardiner Casey, exchanged ratifications on August 13, 1941, at 11 a.m., of treaties between the United States and New Zealand, Canada and Australia, respectively, signed on September 6, 1940,¹ amending in their application to each of those dominions the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement

of Peace between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, applicable to the British Empire, signed at Washington September 15, 1914 (Treaty Series 602). The Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the three amending treaties on November 26, 1940, and the President ratified them on December 20, 1940. The three treaties have been ratified by His Britannic Majesty for the three dominions concerned.

The treaty of 1914 between the United States and His Britannic Majesty provided for the establishment of an international commission of five members, the duties of which were to make investigations and reports to the Governments with reference to disputes arising between the United States and Great Britain (meaning any part of the British Empire) and referred to the commission by the Governments. One member of the commission was chosen from

¹ See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940, p. 207.

its own citizens by the Government of the United States and one member from its own citizens by the Government of Great Britain; one member was chosen by each Government from some third country; and a fifth member was chosen by agreement between the two Governments from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen. The treaty of 1914 also provides that in the event the interests affected by any dispute about to be investigated should be mainly interests of one of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire the dominion concerned might furnish a list of persons from which a member of the commission would be appointed to serve in place of the British national member.

The amendatory treaties with Australia, Canada, and New Zealand provide for the establishment of a separate commission between the United States and each of those dominions instead of a single commission established in the way provided under the treaty of 1914, on which, in cases in which the interests involved might be mainly interests of one of the several dominions, one member might be appointed from a list recommended by the dominion concerned. The commission established under each of the amendatory treaties will consist of five members, the same number as the commission established under the treaty of 1914 with Great Britain. One national and one non-national member will be appointed by the United States, and one national and one non-national member will be appointed by Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively. The fifth member of the several commissions will be chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively, from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The substantive provisions of the treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain as to the type of disputes to be submitted to the commission and other matters are made an integral part of the treaties between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New

Zealand, respectively, for observance and fulfillment between the United States and each of the dominions. The relations between the United States and the United Kingdom under the treaty of 1914 and the constitution of the commission to investigate and report on disputes that might arise between them are not affected by the amendatory treaties.

An amendatory treaty similar to those between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New Zealand was signed with the Union of South Africa on April 2, 1940 (Treaty Series 966). Ratifications were exchanged on March 11, 1941,¹ and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on March 18, 1941.

COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

[Released to the press August 13]

On August 13, 1941, at 11 a.m., the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Canada, Mr. H. H. Wong, exchanged the duplicate original of the President's proclamation of the supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed on December 13, 1940² and the ratification of that agreement by His Britannic Majesty for Canada.

This agreement, which relates solely to silver or black foxes, silver- or black-fox furs and skins, and related articles, amends the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series 149), by imposing quantitative limitations on imports of all of those articles into the United States and prescribing the rate of import duty on silver- or black-fox furs and skins imported into the United States.

Pursuant to its own terms the agreement came into force provisionally on December 20, 1940. It was proclaimed by the President on December 18, 1940. As also provided in the agreement it came into force definitively on

¹ See the *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 293.

² See the *Bulletin* of December 14, 1940, p. 553, and December 21, 1940, p. 575.

August 14, the day following the date of the exchange of the President's proclamation and the King's ratification.

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

An announcement regarding the proclamation by the President of the commercial agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics effected by an exchange of notes dated August 2, 1941 (see the *Bulletin* of August 9, 1941, page 115), appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

Venezuela

The American Ambassador to Venezuela transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated August 1, 1941, a copy of the *Gaceta Oficial* of Venezuela of July 31, 1941 containing the text of a law passed by Congress on June 9, 1941 and signed by the President of Venezuela on June 30, 1941 approving the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (Treaty Series 970) opened for signature on November 28, 1940 at the Pan American Union.

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Argentina

The American Ambassador to Argentina informed the Secretary of State in a despatch dated July 30, 1941 that the Chamber of Deputies of the Government of Argentina approved unanimously on July 24, 1941 the Convention and the Act of Habana on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas signed at Habana July 30, 1940.

Haiti

The American Minister to Haiti transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated August 2, 1941, a copy of the official bulletin

of the Republic of Haiti, dated July 21, 1941, containing the text of Decree Law 13 of July 17, 1941, ratifying the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas signed at Habana July 30, 1940.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONVENTION PROVIDING FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

Bolivia

The Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated July 30, 1941 that the Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bolivia at Mexico City signed on December 18, 1940 the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940.

Honduras

By a telegram dated August 1, 1941 the American Ambassador to Mexico reported that he had been informed by the Mexican Foreign Office that the instrument of ratification by Honduras of the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940, had been deposited on July 29, 1941. This information was erroneously stated as applying to Mexico instead of Honduras in the *Bulletin* of August 9, 1941, page 121.

United States

By a despatch dated August 7, 1941 the American Ambassador to Mexico reported that on August 1, 1941 the instrument of ratification by the United States of the Convention Providing for an Inter-American Indian Institute, opened for signature at Mexico City on November 1, 1940 and signed on the part of the United States on November 29, 1940, was deposited with the Mexican Foreign Office.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 16. [Determines, effective August 27, 1941, additional forms, conversions, and derivatives of vegetable products, machinery, chemicals, and cadmium (items in Proclamations 2496, 2475, 2496, and 2463, respectively).] August 8, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 4004.

Load Lines: Foreign Voyages During the National Emergency. August 9, 1941. (U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 135.] 6 *Federal Register* 4010. [See also correction to this order in 6 *Federal Register* 4077.]

Order of the Council of National Defense Revoking the Order Creating the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics [the functions and duties of this office having been taken over by the newly established Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the Executive Office of the President]. (Council of National Defense.) 6 *Federal Register* 4063.

General Licenses Under Executive Order 8389. April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc.:

General License No. 9 [authorizing certain purchases and sales by U.S. banking institutions for accounts of nationals of blocked countries]. 6 *Federal Register* 4045.

General License No. 70 [licensing transactions by or on behalf of Portugal or involving property in which

Portugal or any national thereof has any interest]. 6 *Federal Register* 4046.

Legislation

Providing for the Representation of the Government and People of the United States in the Observance of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Coming of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg to the American Colonies. (H. Rept. 958, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 208.) 5 pp.

Amending the Alien Registration Act. (H. Rept. 1151, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1512.) 2 pp.

Clearance and Entry for Certain Vessels. (H. Rept. 1158, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5289.) 4 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940 To Preserve the Nationality of Citizens Residing Abroad. (H. Rept. 1170, parts 1 and 2, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 5511.) 2 pp. each.

Prohibiting the Purchase of Foreign-Grown Cotton With Public Funds. (S. Rept. 657, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1831.) 3 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List, July 1, 1941. Publication 1627. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

Diplomatic List, August 1941. Publication 1629. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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Europe

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS REGARDING CONFERENCE AT SEA WITH BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

[Released to the press by the White House August 21]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Over a week ago I held several important conferences at sea with the British Prime Minister. Because of the factor of safety to British, Canadian, and American ships and their personnel, no prior announcement of these meetings could properly be made.

At the close, a public statement by the Prime Minister and the President was made. I quote it for the information of the Congress and for the record:

[For text of public statement which follows here, see *Bulletin* of August 16, 1941, p. 125.]

The Congress and the President having heretofore determined through the Lend Lease Act on the national policy of American aid to the democracies which East and West are waging war against dictatorships, the military and naval conversations at these meetings made clear gains in furthering the effectiveness of this aid.

Furthermore, the Prime Minister and I are arranging for conferences with the Soviet Union to aid it in its defense against the attack made by the principal aggressor of the modern world—Germany.

Finally, the declaration of principles at this time presents a goal which is worth while for our type of civilization to seek. It is so clear cut that it is difficult to oppose in any major particular without automatically admitting a willingness to accept compromise with Nazism; or to agree to a world peace which would give to Nazism domination over large numbers of conquered nations. Inevitably such a peace would be a gift to Nazism to take breath—armed breath—for a second war to extend the control over Europe and Asia to the American Hemisphere itself.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to call attention once more to the utter lack of validity of the spoken or written word of the Nazi government.

It is also unnecessary for me to point out that the declaration of principles includes of necessity the world need for freedom of religion and freedom of information. No society of the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms which are a part of the whole freedom for which we strive.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 2, 1941.

DELIVERY OF PLANES TO THE MIDDLE EAST

[Released to the press by the White House August 18]

The President announced on August 18, 1941, an important step to speed delivery of planes direct to the British forces in the Middle East.

Agreements have been concluded under which the Pan American Airways System will ferry aircraft from the United States to West Africa and will then ferry those planes on to the Middle East.

In connection with the ferry system Pan American Airways is establishing an air-transport service from West Africa to the Middle East, and plans are under way for a transport service from the United States to West Africa. Planes owned by the United States Government will be used by Pan American, and they will be operated by American personnel. The route of delivery is so arranged that it will nowhere pass through the zone of actual warfare.

The transport services will supplement the ferry system by returning ferry personnel and carrying spare plane parts and items essential to effective delivery of aircraft to the Middle East. The route will also be available for general commercial use, providing direct air service from New York or Baltimore to Africa.

The ferry system and the transport services provide direct and speedy delivery of aircraft from the "arsenal of democracy" to a critical point in the front against aggression. The importance of this direct line of communication between our country and strategic outposts in Africa cannot be overestimated.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT

[Released to the press August 20]

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who is at present in Canada, will arrive by airplane at the La Guardia Airport Saturday, August 23, at 2:30 p. m. daylight-saving time, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Lowther, his private secretary, and Wing Comdr. Sir Louis Greig. Immediately thereafter they will go to Hyde Park to visit the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Duke of Kent and his party will accompany the President to Washington, where they will arrive Monday, August 25. The Duke will go direct from the Union Station to the Naval Air Station at Anacostia and will then leave for a visit to the military and naval reservations in the area of Norfolk, Va. The party will return later in the day to the White House, where His Royal Highness will remain and attend a small informal dinner that evening.

On the morning of Tuesday, August 26, the Duke of Kent will visit the Glenn L. Martin plant in Baltimore, returning to Washington late in the afternoon. After a brief stop in Washington, the Duke of Kent will depart that evening for Canada.

American Republics

ALLOCATION OF COFFEE QUOTA

[Released to the press August 22]

The President yesterday signed an Executive order allocating the coffee quota established pursuant to provisions of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement for countries not signatories of the agreement. This allocation becomes effective on October 1, 1941.

The quotas are expressed as percentages of the total quota for the countries which are not signatories of the agreement, rather than in actual quantities in bags, to obviate the necessity of issuing a new Executive order in the

event the import quotas are modified pursuant to the procedure set forth in the agreement. The percentages correspond to the proportion of coffee imports into the United States from countries which are not signatories of the agreement supplied during the 4-year period 1937-40 by each of the groups of countries to which allocations are made by the Executive order.

The allocations established by the Executive order are designed to afford each non-signatory country an opportunity to supply a fair share of the total quota for such countries and, at the

same time, to insure adequate supplies of certain special types of coffee needed in this country for blending purposes. Termination of the allocation order one month prior to the end of the quota year provides a certain amount of flexibility which is deemed desirable. It means that during the month of September 1942 the only restriction on the importation into the United States of coffee from countries which are not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement will be the total quota established for all such countries pursuant to the terms of that agreement.

The text of the order is as follows:

ALLOCATING THE QUOTA UNDER THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT FOR COUNTRIES NOT SIGNATORIES OF THE AGREEMENT

WHEREAS I find that it is necessary to allocate the quota established under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed on November 28, 1940, for countries which are not signatories of the said agreement in order to afford such countries an opportunity to supply a fair share of the quota:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 11, 1941 (Public Law 33, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. For the quota year beginning October 1, 1941, the quota limiting entries for consumption of coffee produced in countries which are not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement shall be allocated as follows:

British Empire, except Aden and	
Canada	33.04 percent
Kingdom of the Netherlands and its	
possessions.....	36.77 percent
Aden, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia.....	7.24 percent
Other countries not signatories of the	
Inter-American Coffee Agreement.....	22.95 percent

2. During the effective period of this order, no coffee produced in the countries specified in paragraph 1 may be entered for consumption in excess of the respective quotas calculated by applying the percentages specified in para-

graph 1 to the total quota for countries not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

3. This order shall cease to be effective on September 1, 1942.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 21, 1941.

[No. 8863]

General

NATIONALITY REGULATIONS

Regulations under the Nationality Act of 1940 regarding the issuance of certificates of identity for admission to the United States to prosecute an action under section 503 of the act were issued on August 19, 1941 by the Department of State, with the approval of the Department of Justice. The text of the regulations in codified form is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 22, 1941, page 4298.

FOREIGN MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING SHIPS

An Executive order (no. 8850) of August 16, 1941, authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard, in the interest of national defense, to "purchase, charter, requisition the use of, or the possession of, any or all foreign vessels designed as merchant marine training ships which are lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States". He was also authorized and directed "to operate any or all of such vessels in the training of Coast Guard cadets and merchant marine personnel", to "repair, reconstruct, or recondition any or all of such vessels", and to make to the owner of any vessel taken "just compensation for such vessel or the use thereof". The full text of the proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 20, 1941, page 4179.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press August 19]

The President on August 19, 1941, signed a proclamation [no. 2503] adding six articles and materials to the list of those subject to export control by virtue of section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940.

The additional articles and materials, which will be brought under control as of September 10, 1941, are as follows:

1. Furs
2. Synthetic fibers
3. Wood
4. Natural asphalt or bitumen
5. Nonferrous metals
6. Precious metals

The text of the proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 21, 1941, page 4231.

[Released to the press August 20]

The Secretary of State announced on August 20, 1941 the issuance of general licenses for the exportation of new commodities which will be placed under export control on August 27. The new general licenses will bear the following numbers:

	Canada	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippine Islands
Drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots:			
Aconite leaves and roots.....	OLA 1	GLA 2	GLA 63
Colechum roots and seeds.....	OLB 1	GLB 2	GLB 63
Industrial chemicals:			
Citric acid.....	GLC 1	GLC 2	GLC 63
Oxalic acid.....	GLD 1	GLD 2	OLD 63

In addition to the foregoing, several forms, conversions, and derivatives of material already under export control will require a license for their exportation on August 27, but will be included with other material of the same nature under existing general licenses. The newly licensable forms, conversions, and derivatives, together with the existing general licenses under which they may be exported, are as follows:

	Canada	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippine Islands
Electrical machinery and apparatus:			
Radio transmitting sets, tubes, and parts, in addition to those containing mica, subject to export control.....	GDM 1	GDM 2	GDM 63
Coal-tar products:			
Triresyl phosphate.....	GCX 1	GCX 2	GCX 63
Triphenyl phosphate.....	GCX 1	GCX 2	GCX 63
Chemical specialties:			
Chromium tanning mixtures.....	GAD 1	GAD 2	GAD 63
Phenol-formaldehyde resins: Unfabricated in powder, flake or liquid form, sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms.....	OKR 1	OKR 2	OKR 63
Urea-formaldehyde resins: Unfabricated in powder, flake, or liquid form, sheets, plates, rods, tubes, and other unfinished forms.....	OKR 1	GKR 2	OKR 63
Drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots:			
Pyrethrum or insect flowers, powder, or extract.....	GKU 1	GKU 2	GKU 63
Capitulum:			
Dross, flue dust, residues, and scrap; metal; alloys.....	GCM 1	OCM 2	GCM 63

[Released to the press August 21]

The Secretary of State announced on August 21 that general license GWW has been issued authorizing the exportation of all articles and materials listed in Export Control Schedule No. 17¹ to the following countries:

Group A²
 Group B²
 Netherlands Indies
 China (valid only when shipment is made via Burma)
 Belgian Congo
 Tahiti
 New Caledonia
 Marquesas Islands
 French Cameroons
 French Equatorial Africa
 Turkey
 Iraq
 French West Indies (Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Marie Galante, St. Martin—northern part, St. Bartholomew)
 French Guiana
 Miquelon and St. Pierre

¹ 6 *Federal Register* 4136.

² *Bulletin* of May 10, 1941, pp. 560-561.

Liberia
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 Philippine Islands

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit exportations of articles and materials listed in Export Control Schedule No. 17 to the foregoing countries without the requirement of an individual license.

[Released to the press August 23]

The Secretary of State announced on August 23 the issuance of general license G-62, authorizing the exportation to Iceland of all articles and materials under export control, with the exception of the following:

1. Arms, ammunition, and implements of war
2. Tin-plate scrap
3. Helium
4. Articles and materials designated in the President's Proclamation No. 3465, dated March 4, 1941 (technical data)
5. Graphite
6. Radium
7. Uranium
8. Titanium
9. Atropine
10. Belladonna
11. Caffein
12. Theobromine
13. Hyoscyamus (henbane)
14. Digitalis seeds
15. Cork

Those excepted articles above-named will continue to require an individual license for their exportation to Iceland.

Collectors of customs have been instructed to permit the exportation of articles and materials, other than those above listed, to Iceland without requiring the presentation of an individual license.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 22 that general licenses GDQ 1, GDQ 2, and GDQ 63 authorizing the exportation of grinding mills and classifiers and equipment therefor have been issued for Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Philippine Islands, respectively.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 20, 1941 "that general license GEG, as

now interpreted, authorizes the exportation from those ports which are located on the Atlantic Coast to those countries of the Western Hemisphere designated as Group B¹ . . . of those petroleum products designated by the following letter reference and name in Export Control Schedule No. 15:²

- C—Crude Oil
- D—Natural Gasoline
- G—Motor Fuel
- H—Motor Fuel
- K—Naphtha, Mineral Spirits, Solvents, Tractor Fuels, and other light products
- L—Kerosene
- M—Gas Oil and Distillate Fuel Oil
- N—Residual Fuel Oil
- Q—Motor Oil
- R—Other Lubricating Oil
- S—Lubricating Grease
- T—Liquefied Petroleum Gases
- U—Paraffin Wax
- V—Asphalt
- X—Other Petroleum Products

"If any of the above mentioned petroleum products also corresponds to the definitions set forth in paragraphs A, B, E, F, I, J, O, P, or W, in Export Control Schedule No. 15, its exportation is not permissible under general license no. GEG.

"General license no. GEH governs the exportation of the same petroleum products which may be exported under general license no. GEG. General license no. GEH, as now interpreted, authorizes the exportation of those petroleum products from any port not located on the Atlantic coast to those countries of the Western Hemisphere designated in Group B . . . and to the Netherlands Indies, Free China, the Free French Territories, and the Belgian Congo."

Collectors of customs were informed on August 20, 1941 that the following affidavit will be required on certain exportations of petroleum products, as further defined below:

¹ *Bulletin of May 10, 1941, p. 561.*

² *Federal Register 3888.*

"NEW PETROLEUM AFFIDAVIT"

"It is not possible to obtain by commercial distillation from any of the Petroleum Products covered by this export declaration being shipped under Export Control License No. -- more than 3% of a fraction having an A.S.T.M. end point of 300 degrees Fahrenheit which will have, with the addition of 3 cc of tetraethyl lead per gallon, an octane number of the A.S.T.M. Knock Test Method of 80 or more. In addition, it is not possible to obtain by commercial distillation, as distillate or residuum, products having more than 60 seconds. Saybold Universal, viscosity at 210 degrees F. with a viscosity index of 60 or more.

Affiant

"The above affidavit, executed by the shipper or by an officer or duly authorized agent of the shipper, properly notarized, will now be required on all Export Declarations covering

any of the petroleum products which are identified as follows in Export Control Schedule No. 15:

- C—Crude Oil
- H—Motor Fuel
- K—Naphtha, Mineral Spirits, Solvents, Tractor Fuels, and other light products
- L—Kerosene
- M—Gas Oil and Distillate Fuel Oil
- N—Residual Fuel Oil
- Q—Motor Oil
- R—Other Lubricating Oil

when any such items are submitted for shipment under either individual or general license to destinations *other than* those in the British Empire, the Western Hemisphere, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Free China, Belgian Congo, the U. S. S. R., or the Free French Territories. . . .

"It is to be noted that the above affidavit is not required for the exportation of those petroleum products which may be exported to certain destinations of the Western Hemisphere under general license no. GEG."

Commercial Policy

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CUBA

[Released to the press August 1941]

Public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba was issued on July 26, 1941. In connection with that notice, there was published a list of products on which the United States will consider the granting of concessions to Cuba, and it was announced that concessions on products not included in the list would not be considered unless supplementary announcement were made.

The Secretary of State announced today, August 19, additional products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Cuba.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information has prescribed that all information and views

in writing and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views relating to products included in this supplementary list shall be submitted to it not later than 12 o'clock noon, September 6, 1941.

Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

Supplement to the List of Products on Which the United States Will Consider Granting Concessions to Cuba

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to

Amend the Tariff Act of 1930", as extended by Public Resolution 61, approved April 12, 1940, and to Executive Order 6750, of June 27, 1934, public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba was issued on July 26, 1941. In connection with that notice, there was published a list of products on which the United States will consider the granting of concessions to Cuba, and it was announced that concessions on products not included in the list would not be considered unless supplementary announcement were made.

I hereby announce that the products described in the attached list have been added to the list issued on July 26, 1941.

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 18, 1941.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the following list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the supplementary agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty (applicable to Cuban products)
5	All medicinal preparations of animal origin, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.
23	Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses.	Not less than 20% ad val.
34	Drugs of animal origin which are natural and uncompound and not edible, and not specially provided for, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.	8% ad val.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty (applicable to Cuban products)
706	Frog legs, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved.	\$0.048 per lb., but not less than 16% ad val
746	Mangoes.....	\$0.12 per lb.
752	Fruits in their natural state, or in brine, pickled, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.	28% ad val. ^a
752	Fruit pastes and fruit pulps.....	28% ad val. ^b
765	Lima beans, green or unripe.....	\$0.028 or 0.014 per lb. ^c

^a The rate of duty, applicable to imports of Cuban origin, was reduced on dried, desiccated, or evaporated bananas following the granting of a concession on such products in the trade agreement with Costa Rica, effective August 2, 1937. That agreement reduced the general rate of duty on these products from 35% ad val. to 17½% ad val. and the rate to Cuba was thereby automatically reduced to 14% ad val., in accordance with the provision in the Cuban trade agreement under which imports from Cuba are entitled to a rate of duty not less than 20% below the lowest rate applicable to imports of similar products originating in any other country. The reduced general rate of duty was bound against increase in the trade agreement with Ecuador, effective October 23, 1938.

The rate of duty, applicable to imports of Cuban origin, was reduced on prepared or preserved guavas, not specially provided for, following the granting of a concession on these products in the trade agreement with Haiti, effective June 3, 1935. That agreement reduced the general rate of duty on these products from 35% ad val. to 17½% ad val. and the rate to Cuba was thereby automatically reduced to 14% ad val., as in the case noted above of dried, desiccated, or evaporated bananas. The reduced general rate of duty on prepared or preserved guavas was subsequently bound against increase in trade agreements with Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

^b The rate of duty on mango pastes and pulps, and guava pastes and pulps, of Cuban origin, was reduced from 28% ad val. to 14% ad val. in the trade agreement with Cuba effective September 3, 1934.

^c The rate of duty applicable to imports of Cuban origin of "lima beans, green or unripe, in their natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the following May 31, inclusive, in any years", was reduced from \$0.028 to \$0.014 per lb. in the trade agreement with Cuba effective September 3, 1934. The duty on green or unripe lima beans of Cuban origin remained at the rate of \$0.028 per lb. for any imports during the remainder of the year. The purpose of including lima beans in the present additional list of products upon which the United States will consider the possible granting of concessions to Cuba in the proposed supplementary trade agreement, is to modify the language of the concession in the original Cuban agreement so that it may conform more closely to the language of Paragraph 765 of the Tariff Act of 1930. It is not contemplated that any action which may be taken in the proposed supplementary agreement under this paragraph will result in a change in either the present seasonal period during which the reduced rate of duty applies to lima beans of Cuban origin, or in the rate of duty, which has already been reduced during the seasonal period by the maximum extent permitted under the Trade Agreements Act.

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION
 SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS
 WITH CUBA

Public Notice

Supplementary List of Products

Closing date for submission of briefs, September 6, 1941; closing date for application to be heard, September 6, 1941; public hearings open, September 8, 1941.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, with regard to the supplementary list of products announced by the Secretary of State on this date in connection with the negotiation of a supplemental trade agreement with the Government of Cuba, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, September 6, 1941. Such communications should be addressed to "The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held, beginning at 10 a. m. on September 8, 1941, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Tariff Commission Building, when supplemental oral statements will be heard with regard to the products contained in the supplementary list, unless persons interested in these products request that they be heard at a later date acceptable to the Committee.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 18th day of August 1941.

E. M. WHITCOMB
Acting Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 August 18, 1941.

Cultural Relations

COMMITTEES TO ADVISE THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN CULTURAL-RELATIONS PROGRAM

On July 31, 1941 the President appointed four committees to advise the Department of State, through the Division of Cultural Relations, on certain phases of the program of cultural relations. This action was taken pursuant to section 2 of the act of August 9, 1939, "An Act to Authorize the President to Render Closer and More Effective the Relationship between the American Republics". These committees are authorized to serve until June 30, 1942.

The General Advisory Committee is to advise the Department, through the Division of Cultural Relations, on general policy in the planning and execution of the program of cultural relations and to serve as a coordinating body for the other advisory committees. It is composed of the following persons:

Robert G. Caldwell, Ph.D., Dean of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Director, Foundation for

the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver

Stephen Duggan, Ph.D., LL.D., Director, Institute of International Education

Waldo G. Leland, Ph.D., Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies

The Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary, American Library Association

Beardsley Ruml, Ph.D., Dean, Department of Social Sciences, University of Chicago

James T. Shotwell, Ph.D., LL.D., Chairman, National Committee of the United States of America on International Intellectual Cooperation

George N. Shuster, President, Hunter College

John W. Studebaker, LL.D., Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States.

The Advisory Committee on Inter-American Cooperation in Agricultural Education will advise the Department of State regarding agricultural education, particularly in connection with the Department's work with land-grant colleges of the United States in inter-American studies and exchange students, and in the proposed Institute of Tropical Agriculture. This committee has as its chairman, Knowles A. Ryerson, M.S., Assistant Dean, College of Agriculture, University of California, Davis, Calif. Other members of the committee are:

Earl N. Bressman, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, *Executive Secretary*

Thomas Barbour, Ph.D., Sc.D., Director, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University

Homer J. Henney, Ph.D., Dean of Agriculture, Colorado State College

H. Harold Hume, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Florida

Fred J. Kelly, Ph.D., Chief, Division of Higher Education, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency

J. G. Lee, Jr., Dean, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University

Edgar J. Fisher, Ph.D., Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, is chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States.

This committee is to advise the Department of State on problems involving the adjustment of students from abroad to their new environment and on plans for more effective guidance and hospitality. The other members are:

Rollin S. Atwood, Ph.D., Acting Director, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, University of Florida

Gladys Bryson, Professor, Smith College

Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Professor of International Relations, University of Denver

Charles W. Hackett, Ph.D., Professor of Latin American History, University of Texas

Charles B. Lipman, Ph.D., Sc.D., Dean, Graduate Division, University of California

Martin McGuire, Ph.D., Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Catholic University of America

Mr. John L. Mott, Director, International House, New York

J. Raleigh Nelson, Ph.D., Director, International Center, University of Michigan

The Advisory Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships will advise on general matters relating to the interchange of students and professors, and specifically on the selection of graduate students and professors under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. The committee is under the chairmanship of Stephen Duggan, Ph.D., LL.D., Director, Institute of International Education, and is composed of the following members:

Albert L. Barrows, Ph.D., Executive Secretary, National Research Council

Charles G. Fenwick, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Bryn Mawr College

Waldo G. Leland, Ph.D., Litt.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies

Arthur P. Whitaker, Ph.D., Professor of Latin American History, University of Pennsylvania

Donald Young, Research Secretary, Social Science Research Council

In order to increase the cooperation between the Department of State and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs several persons who are active in the work of the latter office were selected to serve on the committees. In addition every effort was made to have represented on the committees the point of view of different sections of the country.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 960, Mr. Lloyd C. Mitchell was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of Accounts, effective as of August 16, 1941.

Mr. Robert M. Carr was appointed, by Departmental Order 962, an Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements, effective as of August 18, 1941.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The Senate, on August 21, 1941, confirmed the nomination of Willys R. Peck, of California, now Counselor of Embassy in China, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Thailand.

[Released to the press August 23]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 16, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

George C. Howard, of Washington, D. C., who has been serving as Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Clarence C. Brooks, of West Hoboken, N. J., as Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Brooks has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin,

Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Francis H. Styles, of Falls Church, Va., Consul at Dublin, Ireland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland, and will serve in dual capacity.

The following persons have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Robert H. McBride, of Pontiac, Mich....Habana, Cuba
Gray Bream, of Casper, Wyo....Halifax, N. S., Canada
Robert S. Folsom, of West Somerville,

Mass.....Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Stuart W. Rockwell, of Radnor, Pa....Panamá, Panama
Charles W. Smith, of Burbank,

Calif.....Vancouver, B. C., Canada

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Robert W. Weise, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Henry Dearborn, of Andover, Mass., has been appointed Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

Legislation

An Act To provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to persons employed at military, air, and naval bases acquired by the United States from foreign countries, and on lands occupied or used by the United States for military or naval purposes outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, Guantanamo, and the Philippine Islands, but excluding the Canal Zone, and for other purposes. [S. 1642.] Approved August 16, 1941. (Public Law 208, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Joint Resolution Providing for the representation of the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the coming of Doctor Henry Melchior Muhlenberg to the American colonies. [S. J. Res. 40.] Approved August 16, 1941. (Public Law 209, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

An Act To provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona. [S. 752.] Approved August 18, 1941. (Public Law 216, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

Statement by the Prime Minister of England and the President of the United States: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting a Public Statement Made by Both Prime Minister of England and the President of the United States With Regard to the Declaration of Principles Necessary Under the Code of the Two Countries. (H. Doc. 358, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 3 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Temporary Diversion for Power Purposes of Additional Waters of the Niagara River Above the Falls: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington May 20, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 209. Publication 1630. 3 pp. 5c.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

PROMOTION OF PEACE

TREATIES WITH AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND NEW ZEALAND AMENDING THE TREATY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN SIGNED SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

[Released to the press August 21]

On August 21, 1941, the President issued his proclamations of the treaties between the United States and Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, respectively, amending in their application to each of those Dominions certain provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and His Britannic Majesty signed at Washington September 15, 1914 (Treaty Series 602). The three amending treaties were signed on September 6, 1940, and the ratifications of the President of the United States and His Britannic Majesty were exchanged at Washington August 13, 1941.

COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENTARY TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

[Released to the press August 21]

On August 21, 1941 the President issued his proclamation in regard to the exchange of ratifications of the supplementary trade agreement

between the United States and Canada, signed on December 13, 1940, amending in regard to silver or black foxes, silver- or black-fox furs and skins, and related articles, the trade agreement between the United States and Canada signed on November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series 149). The supplementary agreement came into force provisionally on December 20, 1940 and, as is declared by the President's proclamation, definitively on August 14, 1941, the day following the exchange of ratifications.

DECLARATION ON THE JURIDICAL PERSONALITY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES

[Released to the press August 21]

United States

On August 21, 1941, the President issued his proclamation of the Protocol containing a Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies, which was opened for signature by the states members of the Pan American Union at the Pan American Union on June 25, 1936 and was signed by the Secretary of State on June 23, 1939, with two interpretative understandings.¹ The Senate gave

¹ See the *Bulletin* of July 26, 1941, p. 82.

its advice and consent to ratification of the Protocol, subject to the two understandings on June 12, 1941. It was ratified by the President on June 23, 1941, and the ratification of the United States, including the two understandings, was deposited with the Pan American Union on July 10, 1941. The Republic of Venezuela deposited its ratification of the Protocol on September 23, 1937.

The Declaration in the Protocol provides that foreign companies constituted under the laws of one country and having their seats in its territory may engage in any commercial activity in countries in which they do not have a permanent establishment, branch, or agency, which is not contrary to the laws of such countries, and may enter appearances in the courts as plaintiffs or defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

Public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Cuba was issued on July 26, 1941, and a list of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Cuba was published in the *Bulletin* of July 26. Additional products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Cuba were announced by the Secretary of State on August 19, 1941 and are published in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

FISHERIES

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT OF JUNE 8, 1937 FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING

Canada

By a note dated August 13, 1941 the British Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification of the Canadian Government of the Protocol signed in London on June 24, 1938 (Treaty Series 944) amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed June 8, 1937 (Treaty Series 933), was deposited in the archives of the Foreign Office of the British Government on July 21, 1941. The countries

which have now deposited their respective instruments of ratification or accession to the Protocol are the United States, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and Norway.

FLORA AND FAUNA

CONVENTIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO REGARDING MIGRATORY BIRDS

On August 16, 1941, the President issued a proclamation (no. 2501) amending previous regulations governing the "hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof," included in the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds, signed by the United States and Great Britain, in respect of Canada, on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628) and the Convention with Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals, concluded February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912).

The full text of the proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 21, 1941, page 4232.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 17 [determining, effective August 29, 1941, additions to the forms, conversions, and derivatives of rubber (proclamation 2413), chemical wood pulps (proclamation 2482), iron and steel (proclamation 2449), non-ferrous metals (proclamations 2413, 2453, and 2464), machinery (proclamation 2475), and chemicals (proclamation 2496). August 15, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 4136.

Regulations Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange . . . and to Reports of Foreign Property Interests in the United States: Amendment of Public Circular No. 1, August 18, 1941 [extending the time from July 14 to September 30, 1941 within which such reports shall be filed]; and Instructions for Preparation of Reports on Form TFR-300 of All Foreign-Owned Property Subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States, August 16, 1941. (Treasury Department.) 6 *Federal Register* 4196.

Nationality Under the Act of 1940: [Issuance of] Certificate of Identity for Admission to the United States To Prosecute an Action Under Section 503 of the Act. August 19, 1941. (Department of State and Department of Justice.) 6 *Federal Register* 4298 and 4296.

Admission [to the United States] of Holders of Certificates of Identity To Prosecute an Action Under

Section 503 of the Nationality Act of 1940. August 20, 1941. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order C-33.] 6 *Federal Register* 4295.

Rules Governing Broadcast Services Other Than Standard Broadcast [amendments regarding frequency assignments to international broadcast stations]. August 18, 1941. (Federal Communications Commission.) 6 *Federal Register* 4303.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 30, 1941

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American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF URUGUAYAN INDEPENDENCE

REMARKS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press August 25]

We are commemorating today the anniversary of the independence of Uruguay. In the celebration of this historic anniversary, the people of Uruguay are joined in spirit by the people of the United States and, likewise, I feel sure, by the peoples of all of the other American republics throughout the length and breadth of the Western Hemisphere.

For, in the greatness of their spirit and in their steadfast devotion to freedom, the Uruguayan people have come to symbolize for all of us the very word "independence". Throughout the course of their independent life they have unflinchingly advanced the cause of human liberties and the cause of social betterment. They have contributed a high example to all democracies and to all other peace-loving peoples, not only within the Western Hemisphere but throughout the entire world.

I count it a special privilege to speak tonight on the same program with one of the most distinguished statesmen of the Americas, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, the first Uruguayan Ambassador to the United States.

He has succeeded as the diplomatic representative in Washington of Uruguay, Don José Richling, who is regarded as a personal friend by innumerable citizens of the United States, both within and without this Government, and

¹Delivered by Mr. Welles in Spanish over the facilities of the international short-wave stations of the National Broadcasting Co., stations WNBI and WRCA, in New York, August 25, 1941.

who has represented his country in Washington with such ability for so many years.

The arrival in this country of Dr. Blanco as the first Ambassador of the Republic of Uruguay marks the raising in formal rank of the diplomatic representation in our two countries and signalizes once more the recognition by our two nations of the outstanding importance of the relations between them.

Spurred by repeated evidences of the deeply rooted spirit of independence possessed by the Uruguayan people, I believe it is imperative at this time for all of us to give a renewed emphasis to the constant need for vigilance and precaution against attempts—bold or subtle—to undermine our free institutions. The Uruguayan Government, supported by the alertness of a citizenry quickly sensitive to any threat to their liberty, was among the first of the American governments to bring into the light of day the stealthy plotting of subversive elements directed by alien powers determined to extend their deadly tyranny to the Western Hemisphere. The Uruguayan Government has been diligently aware of the need not only for constant vigilance within its own borders, but for the systematic cooperation of all of the American republics in the strengthening and integration of their moral and material defense.

To assist in systematizing such cooperation, the distinguished Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Dr. Alberto Guani, suggested to the governments of the other American republics only a few weeks ago that they decide jointly

not to treat as a belligerent any nation of the Americas that might be forced into war with a non-American nation. As in 1917, when the Uruguayan Government took similar cooperative action, the immediate and important effect of this practical measure would be to make the port facilities of all of the American republics available to the public vessels of all American nations engaged in the defense of the continent.

These instances of Uruguayan initiative, among many others which I might cite, are typical of the policy of the Republic of Uruguay in all that relates to practical inter-American collaboration and to the defense of the independence and integrity of the Americas.

The other nations of the Americas are equally aware of the need for drastic action to uproot un-American influences. Whenever these threats to our freedom have been brought out into the open, the citizens of one American country after another have shown the same firmness of will, the same decision, in maintaining the liberties for which our forefathers fought and died.

There is another form of precaution, however, which I feel it necessary to mention. That is the precaution now becoming essential for all of us to husband the supplies of materials which are so urgently required by the countries valiantly resisting the dictatorships in their vain attempt at world conquest, and thus assisting in insuring the safety of the Western Hemisphere.

Stupendous as is the productive capacity of the Americas, the demand today for certain categories of goods is far greater than can be met from existing output. Strict economy in the United States in the utilization of certain materials is, and may be increasingly, necessary. I wish, however, officially to state that, so far as concerns the type of goods of which the United States is the principal or sole supplier, they will be made available on an equal basis to the people of the other American republics as liberally as they are to the people of this country.

Moreover, we in the United States expect to supply in increasing volume the defense mate-

rials urgently needed from us by the other American governments.

We will be able to do this not only because of rapidly increasing facilities of production but also because we know we can count upon the full cooperation of the other American republics themselves in taking accurate stock of their greatest individual needs so that those that are the most urgently required by each national economy may be met first.

I can think of no occasion more appropriate than this—the celebration of the national holiday of the Republic of Uruguay—to reaffirm the determination of the Government of the United States to collaborate to the fullest extent with its sister republics in the defense of the Western Hemisphere, in the preservation of our common liberties, and in making every possible practical contribution to the maintenance of the stability of our respective national economies during this critical period of world upheaval.

This anniversary of Uruguayan independence is a reminder to us all that the cause of freedom can best be served by the same spirit of self-sacrifice, courage, and determination as that displayed more than a century ago by the intrepid Artigas and his group of devoted followers.

To the Government and people of Uruguay I extend in the name of the Government of the United States our greetings and best wishes on this anniversary, which has become a day of outstanding significance in the history of the New World.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 26]

The President of the United States has sent the following telegram to His Excellency, Gen. Alfredo Baldomir, President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

“THE WHITE HOUSE, August 25, 1941.

“This anniversary of the independence of Uruguay gives me the welcome opportunity

to extend to Your Excellency my cordial felicitations and best wishes for the security and peace of the people of Uruguay.

"As I look back over the past year, I am particularly impressed by the many courageous and practical demonstrations which Your

Excellency and Your Government have given of devotion to those ideals of freedom and democracy which the people of the United States are proud to share with the people of Uruguay.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

USE OF FOREIGN-FLAG MERCHANT VESSELS IN AMERICAN PORTS

[Released to the press by the Pan American Union August 28]

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee announced on August 28 that in its plenary session of that date, it had formally adopted and placed into effect, with the approval of the governments of all of the American republics, a plan for the effective use in the interests of inter-American commerce of the foreign-flag merchant vessels lying inactive in the ports of the American Continent. The text of the plan is as follows:

Plans for Placing Ships in American Ports into Service

(1) The basic principle of the plan is that the vessels now lying in American ports shall be utilized in accordance with the resolution of April 26, 1941¹ in such a manner as to promote the defense of the economies of the American republics as well as the peace and security of the continent.

(2) To this end there should be an immediate transfer of such vessels to active service. Just and adequate compensation for such vessels shall be made.

(3) In order to attain the maximum efficiency in the operation of available shipping, there must be the closest cooperation among the maritime authorities of the ship-operating nations of the Western Hemisphere in planning the most effective use of all available vessels. This cooperation must extend to the allocation of particular vessels to the several trade routes; to efficient scheduling where more than one ship-

ping line serves an individual port or nation; to the diversion of at least minimum shipping facilities to those nations not reasonably adequately served and in which there lie no or not sufficient inactive vessels to alleviate at least partially the situation; and to the exchange or inter-change among the ship-operating nations of vessels of various types in order that each may operate the type of vessels which it is in a position to handle and which are appropriate to the type of commerce to be borne.

(4) It is recognized that several of the American nations operate merchant marines and are in a position to handle efficiently the operation of some or all of the inactive vessels lying in their ports. Other American republics may not have the appropriate organization to operate ships or may not desire to undertake to do so. In such cases, the Government of the United States and United States shipping companies are prepared, in the closest cooperation and coordination with services provided by other ship-operating nations of the Western Hemisphere, to operate for their account or in any other appropriate way those vessels other American republics do not operate themselves. The Government of the United States is also prepared to make appropriate arrangements to take over and operate any such vessels in general services.

(5) The Government of the United States has been informed that the British Government agrees to recognize the transfers of vessels resulting from this plan of operation and to waive its belligerent rights so long as the following conditions are met:

¹ *Bulletin* of May 3, 1941, p. 531.

(a) The vessels transferred are operated in accordance with this plan.

(b) The vessels are operated under the flag of any American republic in inter-American trade, or by the Government of the United States in general services in accordance with paragraph (4).

(c) Such service of the vessels now inactive shall not result in the diversion of any other vessels owned or controlled by Governments or nationals of an American republic to services inimical to the interests of Great Britain.

(d) Any funds or proceeds from such vessels shall not be made available to the governments or nationals of the countries whose flags they flew until the present war is terminated.

(e) Crews of the vessels shall be nationals of the countries whose flag the vessels fly or shall be comprised of officers and personnel satisfactory to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

(6) The Government of the United States is prepared to render through the Maritime Commission every possible technical assistance and cooperation to the Governments of the other American republics.

The Committee is continuing to study details incident to the actual placing of the vessels into service and is especially considering proposals of the British Government for the implementation of paragraph 5 of the plan.

The Far East

MILITARY MISSION TO CHINA

[Released to the press by the White House August 26]

This Government is preparing to send a military mission to China. The mission will be sent for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the purposes of the Lend-Lease Act. It is being organized and it will operate under the direction of the Secretary of War. Its chief will be Brig. Gen. John Magruder.

The function of the mission will be to study, in collaboration with Chinese and other authorities, the military situation in China, the need of the Chinese Government for matériel and materials; to formulate recommendations regarding types and quantities of items needed; to assist in procurement in this country and in delivery in China of such matériel and materials; to instruct in the use and maintenance of articles thus provided; and to give advice and suggestions of appropriate character toward making lend-lease assistance to China as effective as possible in the interest of the United States, of China, and of the world effort in resistance to movements of conquest by force.

The sending of this mission is in keeping with and is on parallel lines to the sending of a similar mission to the Soviet Union. The purposes of the two missions are identical.

General Magruder has had long experience in China, where he twice served as military attaché. He, therefore, will be working on familiar ground, among people he knows well and to whom he is well known. An adequate staff of thoroughly qualified officers will accompany General Magruder.

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through July 1941, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made

effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of August 28, 1941, 55 pp.).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief

in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press August 27]

The President, on August 27, 1941, signed a proclamation (no. 2506) making subject to export control all military equipment or munitions or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, which had not been made subject to such control under previous proclamations.

Pursuant thereto, Lt. Col. William E. Chickering, Acting Administrator of Export Control, issued Export Control Schedule No. 19,¹ effective upon the signing of the proclamation, which prescribes the forms, conversions, and derivatives of the additional articles and materials placed under control. This includes numerous animal products, vegetable products, textile fibers, and manufacturers.

It was announced at the State Department that general licenses will be issued covering the exportation of these commodities from the United States and its territories and possessions but not from the Philippine Islands. This will not include exports to consignees whose names appear on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. It was also stated that United States exporters need only place general-license symbols gwy on export declarations covering shipments of any of these commodities.

¹ 6 *Federal Register* 4470.

The practical effect of the foregoing will be to limit the exportation from the Philippine Islands of the materials to which reference is made, but to permit them to flow freely from the United States.

The text of the proclamation is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 29, 1941, page 4469.

[Released to the press August 28]

The Secretary of State announced on August 28 the issuance of general license G-47 authorizing the exportation to Newfoundland of all the articles and materials for the exportation of which to Canada general licenses were in effect as of this date.

The Secretary also announced the consolidation of all general licenses authorizing exportations to Canada under one license, G-1. This license number should henceforth be used by exporters in lieu of the license numbers heretofore used to identify general licenses authorizing exports to Canada. The consolidation referred to herein does not change in any way the list of articles and materials for which general licenses were in effect on this date in respect to shipments to Canada.

[Released to the press August 30]

The Secretary of State announced on August 30 the issuance of four additional general licenses authorizing shipments in transit

through the United States between other countries of the Western Hemisphere and the U.S.S.R., and between British Empire ports and the U.S.S.R.

License GIT-B/R authorizes in-transit shipments through the United States from other countries of the Western Hemisphere to the U.S.S.R.

License GIT-R/B authorizes in-transit shipments through the United States from the U.S.S.R. to other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

License GIT-A R authorizes in-transit shipments through the United States from countries of the British Empire to the U.S.S.R.

License GIT-R/A authorizes in-transit shipments through the United States from the U.S.S.R. to countries of the British Empire.

Collectors of customs were notified on August 25 that the following affidavit, executed by the shipper or by an officer or duly authorized agent of the shipper, will be required on all export declarations covering shipments of "Other Motor Fuel and Gasoline" designated as Item G of Export Control Schedule No. 15 when shipped to destinations other than those in the British Empire, Western Hemisphere, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Free China,

Belgian Congo, the Free French Territories, and the U.S.S.R.:

"This motor fuel does not conform to the definitions of either High Octane Motor Fuel or Medium Octane Motor Fuel designated as Items E and F of Export Control Schedule No. 15.

Affiant

The affidavit must be notarized.

WARRANTS OF PRECEDENCE FOR VESSELS CARRYING STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

On August 26, 1941, the President issued an Executive order (no. 8871) authorizing the U. S. Maritime Commission to issue warrants to American and foreign vessels which will give them precedence in docking, sailing, and loading privileges in order to expedite the movement of strategic and critical materials in and out of United States ports. The text of this order appears in the *Federal Register* of August 29, 1941, page 4469.

Cultural Relations

TRAVEL GRANTS TO STUDENTS

[Released to the press August 29]

A number of students from the other American republics have been awarded travel grants in addition to those previously listed in the *Bulletin* of August 16, 1941, page 136. This brings to 43 the total number of such grants awarded by the Government of the United States under the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942. These grants were made available to persons who otherwise would not have been able to take advantage of scholarships which had been awarded them in the United States, principally through the Institute of International Educa-

tion of New York, N. Y. Payment of their necessary travel expenses from their homes to this country and return has been authorized under an appropriation voted by the Seventy-seventh Congress.

The geographical allocation of these additional awards to students for study in the United States is as follows: Argentina, 1; Brazil, 1; Chile, 1; Colombia, 1; and Uruguay, 2.

Brief biographies of the students awarded travel grants follow:

Argentina

Horace H. Pozzo is a second-year law student at the University of Buenos Aires. He is the recipient of a scholarship covering tuition and maintenance, plus a cash stipend of \$300 to study English, American history, American literature, and dramatics at Bard College, New York.

Brazil

Manoel Marques de Carvalho replaces Jorge Barata who was forced to decline his appointment. Senhor Carvalho is head of the Section of Applied Psychology at the National Institute for the Study of Education, Ministry of Education, Rio de Janeiro. His scholarship includes tuition and room at the University of Pennsylvania, where he will study psychology.

Wanda Galvão of São Paulo, who has been teaching English and Portuguese, has received a scholarship to study American literature and history at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Chile

Marmaduke Grove, a graduate in civil engineering from the University of Chile, has been awarded a scholarship to study seismic structures at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans. His maintenance will be provided at the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and tuition by the Rotary Club District Assembly. He replaces Carlos Barry Silva who was unable to accept his appointment.

Amanda Parada Hernandez is in her final year at the School of Nursing of the University of Chile. She has a scholarship to study at the College of St. Teresa, School of Nursing, which is connected with the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Colombia

Milciades Martínez Gustin, a graduate of the faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Bogotá, is the recipient of a tuition scholarship at Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, where he will study genetics and obstetrics. The Institute of International Education has provided a stipend for his maintenance.

Uruguay

Yvonne Dessent, a graduate of the Lycée Français in Montevideo, has received a scholarship covering tuition and maintenance at Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.

Adolfo Halty Dubé graduated from the School of Architecture of the University of Montevideo and is at present a decorator and architect in Montevideo. His scholarship includes tuition at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., where he will study painting and aesthetics.

João Tavares Nieva de Figueiredo, who was schooled to study at the Colorado School of Mines, will now follow a post-graduate course in prospecting and exploring metallic-ore deposits at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Two students from the United States have been awarded travel grants to study in the other American republics:

Hubert E. Mate, of Birmingham, Ala., has been awarded a grant to study Brazilian literature in São Paulo, Brazil.

Ulrich H. Williams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the recipient of a grant to study botany, genetics, and agronomy at Rio de Janeiro, with special emphasis on the economic plants of Brazil.

MEDICAL SPECIALIST FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LECTURE IN OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press August 30]

Dr. Esmond R. Long, Director of the Henry Phipps Institute for Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis and one of the best-known tuberculosis specialists in this country, was invited by the Government of Colombia to go to Bogotá to advise on the use of a large sum of money given to the Colombian Government by a philanthropist for the building of a tuberculosis hospital in Bogotá.

In order to take advantage of Dr. Long's presence in South America, the Governments of Panama, Costa Rica, and Venezuela extended

invitations to him to visit their respective countries and lecture on tuberculosis, which he is now doing. Dr. Long's visit to these countries has been made possible through a travel grant awarded to him by the Department of State.

Dr. Long was born in Chicago, Ill. He was graduated from the University of Chicago and received from that institution the degrees of A.B. and Ph.D., obtaining his M.D. from Rush Medical College (University of Chicago). Later he did post-graduate work at the German University of Prague. He is special consultant in tuberculosis, United States Office of Indian Affairs, president of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, member of the American Medical Association, member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and of various other health and medical associations.

The Department of State has awarded the travel grant to Dr. Long in the belief that the series of lectures he is delivering and the contacts he is making in Panama, Costa Rica, and Venezuela will contribute in an effective manner to the strengthening of relations between the members of the medical profession in the United States and these three countries.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 30]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 23, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Henry H. Balch, of Madison, Ala., who has been serving as Consul General at Genoa, Italy, is retiring from the Foreign Service effective February 1, 1942.

Harold D. Finley, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at México, D.F., Mexico.

Karl L. Rankin, of South Bridgton, Maine, who has been serving as Commercial Attaché and Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Cairo, Egypt.

George F. Bogardus, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Herbert F. N. Schmitt, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Quebec, Canada.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Robert C. Bates, of Great Falls, Mont., has been appointed Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

William L. Brewster, of Brownsville, Tex., has been appointed Vice Consul at Torreón, Mexico.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 963, Mr. Guillermo A. Suro was appointed Chief of the Central Translating Office, effective as of August 20, 1941.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 19 [prescribing, effective August 27, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of additional articles and materials placed under control by Proclamation 2503, including animal products, vegetable products, textile products, and manufactures]. August 27, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 4470.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

INTERNATIONAL LAW

CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

Haiti

By a letter dated August 20, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Haiti of the Convention on Rights and Duties of States signed at Montevideo December 26, 1933 (Treaty Series 881), was deposited with the Union on August 13, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated July 24, 1941.

The countries which have now deposited their respective instruments of ratification or adherence to this convention are the United States of America, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela.

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Haiti

By a letter dated August 20, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Haiti of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana July 30, 1940 (Treaty Series 199), was deposited with the Union on August 13, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated July 24, 1941.

Guatemala

By a letter dated August 21, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Guatemala of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Union on August 14, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated July 28, 1941.

Instruments of ratification of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas have now been deposited with the Pan American Union by the United States of America, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, and Peru.

OPIUM

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Paraguay

By a circular letter dated July 7, 1941, the Under Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Paraguay of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva July 13, 1931 (Treaty Series 863), was deposited on June 25, 1941, with the Secretariat.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

Paraguay

By a circular letter dated July 7, 1941, the Under Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Paraguay of the International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva February 19, 1925, was deposited on June 25, 1941, with the Secretariat.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Poland

There is printed below a translation of a note from the Swiss Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State and a translation of the enclosure therewith from the German Legation at Bern to the Swiss Government concerning the protection of literary and industrial property in Poland:

"AUGUST 9, 1941.

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

"By order of my Government I have the honor to advise you that the German Legation at Bern has, under date of June 6, informed the Swiss Government, in the terms of the note a copy of which is attached herewith, of the régime which is applied in the matter of industrial property in the General Government of Poland, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Convention of Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and of the Madrid Arrangement relative to the Suppression of False Indications of Origin on Goods, previously signed by the Polish Government.

"Please accept [etc.] CHARLES BRUGGMANN"

[Enclosure—Translation]

"A 2482

GERMAN LEGATION

"The German Legation has the honor, in accordance with instructions received, to advise the Swiss Government of the following:

"The former Polish Republic adhered to the Multilateral Treaties listed below in the matter of Protection of Industrial Property and Protection of Literary and Artistic Copyright.

"(1) The Paris Convention of Union of March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, revised at Brussels November 14, 1900, at Washington June 2, 1911 and at The Hague November 6, 1925.

"(2) The Madrid Arrangement of April 14, 1891, for the Suppression of False Indications of Origin on Goods, Revised June 2, 1911, and at The Hague November 6, 1925.

"(3) The Bern Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Copyright of September 9, 1886, revised at Berlin November 13, 1908 and at Rome June 2, 1928.

"With regard to the legal status created by the establishment of the General Government, the German Legation is instructed to make the following communication to the Government of the Swiss Confederation as the Depository of the treaties in question:

"The carrying out of the international obligations [flowing] from the above-named agreement—in so far as no special war measures have been or shall in the future be taken with respect to the rights of enemy aliens—is guaranteed hereafter as in the past in the General Government; for persons residing in the General Government, therefore, the rights they have from the above treaties will be claimed henceforth, on a basis of reciprocity."

"The German Legation has the honor to request of the Swiss Government, in accordance with instructions, an acknowledgment of the above communication.

"The German Legation is happy to avail [etc.]

"BERN, June 6, 1941."

LABOR

CONVENTION CONCERNING SAFETY PROVISIONS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Mexico

By a circular letter dated July 28, 1941 the Acting Legal Adviser of the Secretariat of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Mex-

ico of the Convention Concerning Safety Provisions in the Building Industry, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-third session (Geneva, June 3-23, 1937), was registered with the Secretariat on July 4, 1941. The letter also states that the convention will come into force, in accordance with article 20 thereof, 12 months after the date of the registration by the Secretariat of the Mexican ratification, one previous ratification of this convention having already been received, namely, that of Switzerland, on May 23, 1940.

CONVENTION CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (REVISED 1934)

Iraq

By a circular letter dated August 5, 1941 the Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification of Iraq of the Convention Concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (Revised 1934), adopted by the International Labor Conference at its eighteenth session (Geneva, June 4-23, 1934), was registered with the Secretariat on July 25, 1941.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS

DETAIL OF UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICER AS DIRECTOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NICARAGUA

[Released to the press August 25]

In response to the request of the Government of Nicaragua, there has been signed by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington, Señor Dr. Don León DeBayle, an agreement providing for a continuation of the detail of an officer of the United States Army to serve as Director of the Military Academy of the National Guard of Nicaragua. The agreement was signed on August 25, 1941.

The agreement is in effect a continuation of a similar agreement between the United States and Nicaragua signed May 22, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series 156). Like the agreement of May 22, 1939, the new agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and

certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries. The agreement will shortly be printed as Executive Agreement Series 217.

NAVAL MISSION TO COLOMBIA

[Released to the press August 30]

An agreement was signed on August 30, 1941 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Gabriel Turbay, Ambassador of Colombia at Washington, making certain modifications in the Naval Mission Agreement between the United States and Colombia which was signed on November 23, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series 140), effective for a period of four years from that date.

The supplementary agreement is made effective from the date of signature for the remainder of the period during which the agreement of 1938 continues in effect, and modifies in certain respects the provisions of the agreement of 1938 relating to the method of making compensation to the members of the mission for their services in Colombia.

FISHERIES

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY CONVENTION WITH CANADA

By a letter dated August 21, 1941 Mr. Edward W. Allen, Secretary of the International Fisheries Commission, informed the Secretary of State that, pursuant to the Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention between the United States of America and Canada signed January 29, 1937 (Treaty Series 917) and the regulations adopted thereunder, the Commission deems the limit of catch in area 3 as defined in the regulations will be attained at midnight September 14 and that accordingly areas 3 and 4 will at that time be closed to all halibut fishing for the duration of the closed season established by the regulations. The letter also states that the Commission has announced that permits for the retention and landing of halibut taken incidental to fishing for other species in any area will become invalid at midnight October 4, 1941.

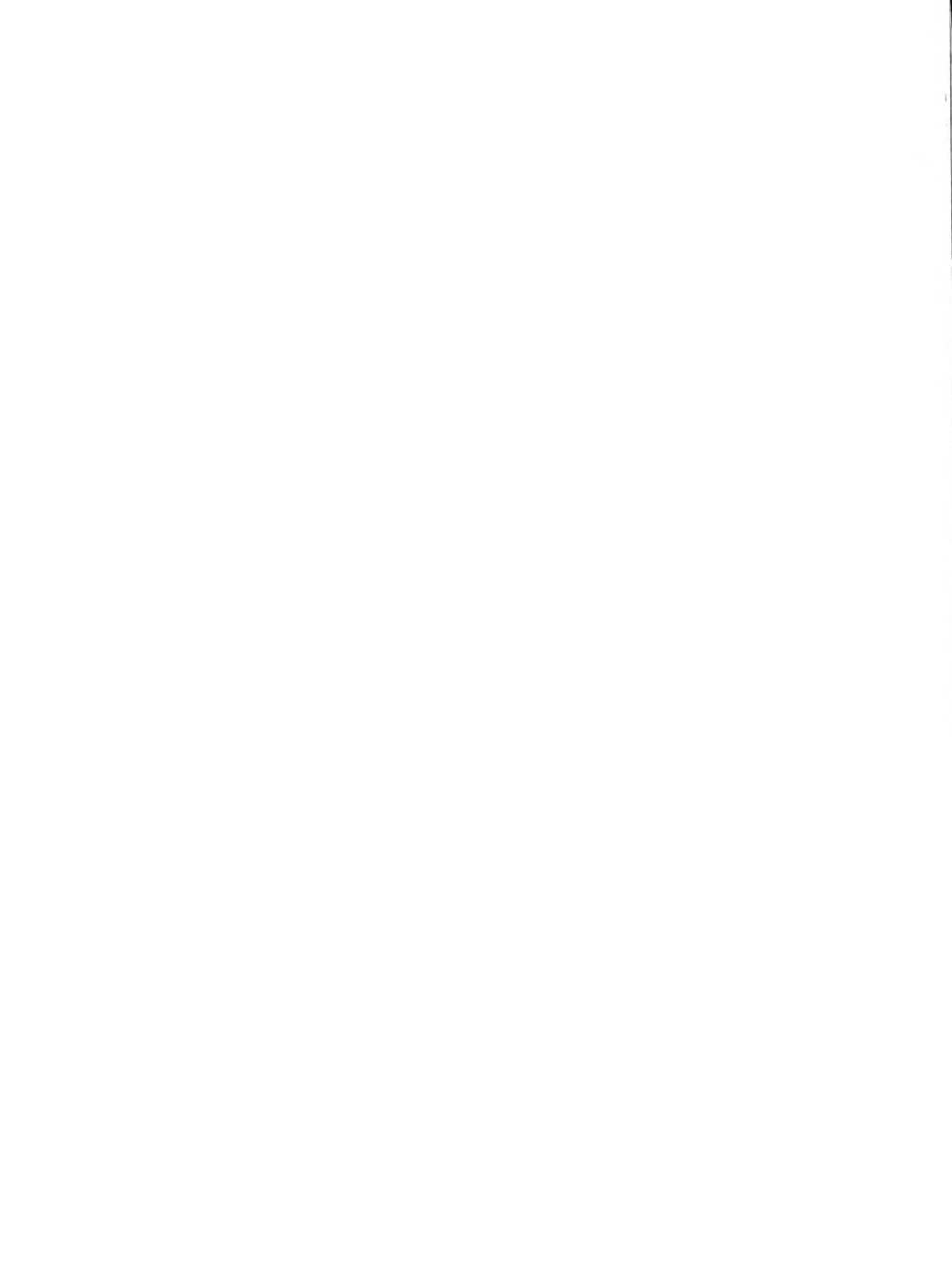
FLORA AND FAUNA

CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE
PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE*Guatemala*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated August 21, 1941 that the instrument of ratification by Guatemala of the Convention

on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was deposited with the Union on August 14, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated July 28, 1941.

The United States deposited its instrument of ratification of this convention on April 28, 1941.



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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General

LABOR DAY ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House September 1]

On this day—this American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free laboring men and women.

The preservation of these rights is now vitally important not only to us who enjoy them but to the whole future of Christian civilization.

American labor now bears a tremendous responsibility in the winning of this most brutal, most terrible of all wars.

In our factories and shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude. To all the battle fronts of the world these weapons are being dispatched, by day and by night, over the seas and through the air. And this Nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of democracy.

Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort to the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores?

We are not a warlike people. We have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as the dictators are—in looting. We do not covet one square inch of the territory of any other nation.

Our vast effort and the unity of purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of labor—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world.

These rights were established by our forefathers on the field of battle. They have been defended—at great cost but with great success—on the field of battle, here on our own soil and in foreign lands and on all the seas all over the world.

There has never been a moment in our history when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights.

In times of national emergency one fact is brought home to us clearly and decisively—the fact that all of our rights are interdependent.

The right of freedom of worship would mean nothing without freedom of speech. And the rights of free labor as we know them today could not survive without the rights of free enterprise.

That is the indestructible bond that is between us—all of us Americans: Interdependence of interests, privileges, opportunities, responsibilities—interdependence of rights.

That is what unites us—men and women of all sections, of all races, of all faiths, of all occupations, of all political beliefs. That is why we have been able to defy and frustrate the enemies who believed they could divide us and conquer us from within.

These enemies all know that we possess a strong Navy, gaining in strength. They know that that Navy, as long as the Navies of the British Empire and the Netherlands and Norway and Russia exist, can together guarantee the freedom of the seas. These enemies know that if these other Navies are destroyed, the American Navy cannot now, or in the future, maintain the freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world.

¹ Broadcast from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y., September 1, 1941.

These enemies know that our Army is increasing daily in its all-round strength.

These enemies know that today the chief American fighters in the battles now raging are those engaged in American industry, employers and employees alike.

These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the prodnet of these industries is moving to the battle fronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day.

But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough, and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new.

I give solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did the year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for all time the menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on a compromise with evil itself.

And we know that a free labor system is the very foundation of a functioning democracy. We know that one of the first acts of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all the principles and standards which labor has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

Trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule-or-ruin dictators. For trade unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade unionism has helped to give to every one who toils the position of dignity which is his due.

The present position of labor in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the Nation has not come about by chance. It has been an evolutionary process of a healthy democracy at work.

Hitler has not worked that way. He will not, he cannot work that way. Just as he denies all

rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups—of labor, of business, of learning, of the church. He has abolished trade unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion.

No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized labor—what it means to their standard of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in the preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world.

We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

The singlemindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of the weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass.

We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest.

We are engaged on a grim and perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them. For these forces may be unleashed on this Nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom, to our churches, to our country. This course I have rejected—I reject it again.

Instead, I know that I speak the conscience and determination of the American people when I say that we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.

American workers and American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and the great privilege of laboring

to build a democratic world on enduring foundations.

May it be said on some future Labor Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense", 54 Stat. 712, 714, as amended, I hereby prescribe that sections 7 and 8 of Executive Order 8712,¹ dated March 15, 1941, shall be amended to read as follows:

7. Export licenses shall not be transferred except by written authorization of the Secretary of State. All export licenses are subject to revocation without notice. If not revoked, licenses are valid for one year from the date of issuance.

8. No article or material, the exportation of which is prohibited or curtailed pursuant to the said section 6, shall be loaded or carried onto an exporting carrier for export by water or by air or presented to such an exporting carrier for loading or presented to the collector of customs for inspection and clearance for exportation until an original license therefor, or such other document as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, has been presented to the collector of customs at the port at which the article or material is to be so loaded, carried, or presented. No such article or material shall be mailed for exportation until an original license, or such other document as the Secretary of State shall pre-

scribe, has been presented to the postmaster at the post office where the article or material is to be mailed. If the article or material is to be exported by any means of export other than by water, air, or mail, such license or other document need not be presented to the collector of customs prior to loading, carrying onto, or presentation to, the exporting carrier, but must be presented to the collector of customs at the port of exit prior to inspection by the customs inspectors or other export inspection officials at that port, and at all events prior to exportation. Upon specific authorization to collector of customs or postmaster by the Secretary of State, the presentation of a license may be waived.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 2, 1941.

[No. 8889]

[Released to the press September 5]

The Secretary of State on September 5 invited attention to the fact that general license GWW,² which authorizes the exportation of the articles and materials set forth in Export Control Schedule 17,³ is not valid for forms, conversions, and derivatives set forth in schedules other than Schedule 17.

The Department has been informed that many exporters have misunderstood the scope of general license GWW and are acting in the belief that all forms, conversions, and derivatives of the materials referred to in Export Control Schedule 17 are included under GWW, instead of those precisely specified in that schedule.

Collectors of customs were informed on August 29, 1941 that additional unlimited licenses have been issued to the British Purchasing Commission for the exportation of petroleum coke, naphtha, mineral spirits, solvents, and other light products to the following parts of the

¹ *Bulletin* of August 23, 1941, p. 150.

² 6 *Federal Register* 4136.

¹ *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 284.

British Empire: Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Malaya, British West Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, India, Ireland (Eire), Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Guinea (British), New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia, Oceania (British), Palestine and Trans-Jordan, St. Helena, Seychelles and Dependencies, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa, and the Windward Islands.

ACQUISITION OF IDLE FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

The President, on September 2, 1941, signed an Executive order (no. 8581)¹ amending Executive Order 8771, of June 6, 1941,² so that the provisions thereof shall be applicable to "any or all foreign merchant vessels, including all appurtenances thereto as described in said order, lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and the Canal Zone, at any time after June 6, 1941 and up to and including June 30, 1942."

Europe

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press by the White House September 31]

Announcement was made on September 3 of appointment by the President of the members of the mission to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as follows:

- W. Averell Harriman, now serving as the President's Special Representative in London on Material Aid to the British Empire, *chairman*
- Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Executive Officer, Division of Defense Aid Reports associated with Harry L. Hopkins. General Burns has served with distinction in the Ordnance Department of the Army
- Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of Air Corps, at present on a special mission to Great Britain and the Middle East in connection with deliveries of American aircraft
- Admiral William Harrison Standley, U.S. Navy, former Chief of Naval Operations, 1933-37. Admiral Standley was a member of the Delegation of the United States to the General Disarmament Conference held in London, 1934; also a delegate on the part of the United States to the London Naval Conference of 1935

William L. Batt, Deputy Director, Production Division, Office of Production Management; Chairman, Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce. Mr. Batt is President of S. K. F. Industries, Inc., and Chairman of the Board, American Management Association

The mission will join with a similarly constituted British mission under the chairmanship of Lord Beaverbrook for a conference in Moscow with the Government of the Soviet Union regarding the supplying to the Soviet Union by the United States and Great Britain of munitions, raw materials, and other supplies needed by the Soviet Union for her defense against German aggression.

The holding of this conference was agreed to between the President and the Prime Minister at their recent meeting at sea.

¹ 6 *Federal Register* 4551.

² *Bulletin* of June 7, 1941, p. 701.

LEND-LEASE ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND

[Released to the press by the White House September 4]

The President announced on September 4 that he had authorized the transfer of various defense articles to the Government of Poland under the Lend-Lease Act and declared that the gallant resistance of the forces of the Government of Poland is "vital to the defense of the United States".

This action, the President said, demonstrates our intention to give material support to "the fighting determination of the Polish people to

establish once again the independence of which they were so inhumanly deprived".

Polish troops are now training in Canada for action overseas. Under the President's order, machine guns, submachine guns, rifles, artillery equipment, trucks, and other supplies will be sent to these troops in the near future.

The President stressed the importance of this new aid to the Government of Poland as a continuing expression of "the policy of the United States to extend aid to all who resist aggression".

American Republics

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT OF MEXICO ON FOREIGN POLICY

[Released to the press September 2]

At the Secretary of State's press conference on September 2 a correspondent inquired whether the Secretary had read the remarks of the President of Mexico concerning the international situation generally, and relations with the United States particularly, at the opening of the Mexican Congress on September 1.

The Secretary replied that he had noted with interest and appreciation the remarks of the President of Mexico which had so forcefully showed Mexico's determination to support those forces resisting threats of aggression against

this hemisphere, and to maintain an independent position in the face of totalitarian threats. It is also gratifying to note Mexico's cooperation with the policies announced by this Government.

With respect to the President's comment on pending negotiations with this Government, the Department is gratified to note the hopefulness of the President of Mexico with respect to the settlement of all problems and claims between the two Governments. This Government, of course, hopes very much for such an early outcome.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF URUGUAY

[Released to the press September 3]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Uruguay, Señor Dr. Don Juan Carlos Blanco, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, as well as the credentials which accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary of Uruguay near the Government of the United States.

"The United States is a great and powerful nation, animated by an idealistic and cordial spirit, and Uruguay is a highly progressive nation experiencing a commercial development of the greatest importance.

"The fact that both peoples are essentially democratic and love individual liberty, purity of electoral suffrage, and administrative honesty has created the mutual sympathy which binds our two nationalities together and has led them to a cordial collaboration.

"I consider it a privilege to have been designated by the President of Uruguay, General Architect Alfredo Baldomir, to be the first Ambassador in the United States. I am well aware of the honor it is to cultivate relations with the great President who is a symbol of personal virtues and whose actions now represent the conscience of men of many countries of the world.

"I wish to tell you, Mr. President, that the Republic of Uruguay, which has lived for long years in peace and prosperity, wishes to bind even closer its political and commercial ties with the United States, as well as to contribute with faith and decision to the collective defense of our continents.

"The policy of the good neighbor personified in the person and in the generous directives of Your Excellency have had a happy and deep repercussion in my country and I wish to tell you also that the Government and people of Uruguay are disposed to support that policy, which is undoubtedly destined to assure a very happy life for the peoples of these continents, thus realizing the destinies pointed out by Washington and, in Uruguay, by Artigas."

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Señor Dr. Don Juan Carlos Blanco follows:

"MR. AMBASSADOR:

"It gives me profound pleasure to receive the letters by which His Excellency the President

of Uruguay has accredited you as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America. I accept also the letters concluding the mission of your distinguished predecessor, Mr. Richling, whose relations with officials of this Government have been upon an exceptionally friendly basis.

"It is, to my mind, particularly appropriate that the relations between Uruguay and the United States should be marked at this time by the exchange of Ambassadors. This raising in the formal rank of the representation exchanged by our two Governments is a re-affirmation of the deep spirit of friendship and cooperation which has long existed between our peoples and Governments, and is a recognition of the still greater significance which has been given to those close relations by the mutual efforts of our two Governments for the defense of the American Continent and its peaceful economic development.

"I am deeply appreciative of Your Excellency's generous statement concerning the participation of the United States and the officers of this Government in efforts toward better international relations.

"There are indeed great similarities between the ideals and aspirations of the peoples of Uruguay and the United States, both of whom cherish deeply in their hearts the spirit of democracy; both are determined to defend that essential right of free men to govern the national life through freely chosen representatives.

"You may be sure, Mr. Ambassador, that it will always be a pleasure for me and for my collaborators to discuss with you the many matters that are of mutual interest to our peoples and Governments, and every endeavor will be made to cooperate with you in facilitating relations between our two countries.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to request you to inform your distinguished President, General Alfredo Baldomir, that I send him my warmest personal greetings and wishes for his well-being, and also that the Gov-

ernment of the United States—as one of the 21 American governments deeply concerned with the safety of the American Continent—is profoundly appreciative of the very constructive actions of the Government of Uruguay toward the consolidation of the moral and material de-

fenses of the continent. These actions are, I believe, extremely effective means of perpetuating for our descendants the happy benefits which our forefathers won under the leadership of those great patriots, Artigas and Washington.”

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

FOURTH PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

[Released to the press September 4]

The President has approved the designation of the persons indicated in the list printed below as members of the delegation of the United States of America to the Fourth Pan American Highway Congress, which will be in session in Mexico City from September 15 to 24, 1941. This meeting will be held concurrently with the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, at which this Government will also be represented officially.

The United States has sent official delegates to all of the preceding highway congresses which have met periodically in the capitals of the American republics to discuss questions pertaining to highway planning, engineering, maintenance, and finance. Special emphasis will be given at the forthcoming Congress to topics affecting the Pan American Highway, which is assuming a position of commanding importance as an integral part of the hemispheric-defense program.

Delegates

- The Honorable Josh Lee, U.S. Senator from Oklahoma, *chairman of the delegation*
- The Honorable Wilburn Cartwright, U.S. Representative from Oklahoma
- The Honorable Luther A. Johnson, U.S. Representative from Texas
- The Honorable Jesse P. Wolcott, U.S. Representative from Michigan

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Edwin W. James, Chief, Division of Highway Transport, Public Roads Administration

William F. Machold, Assistant Director, Commercial and Financial Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management

John Van Ness Philip, Member, Pan American Highway Finance Committee

Hal G. Sours, President, American Road Builders' Association, Columbus, Ohio

J. S. Williamson, President, American Association of State Highway Officials, Columbia, S.C.

Technical Advisers

John Abbink, President, Business Publishers' International Corporation, New York, N.Y.

Wainwright Bridges, Clerk, Committee on Roads, House of Representatives

Roy W. Crum, Director, Highway Research Board, National Research Council

Raleigh A. Gibson, Second Secretary, American Embassy, México, D.F., Mexico

Stephen James, Director, Pan American Highway Confederation

Barton P. Root, Public Utilities Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce

Charles M. Upham, Engineer-Director, American Road Builders' Association

Secretary

Morris N. Hughes, Consul, American Consulate General, México, D.F., Mexico

Assistant Secretary

Miss Hannia Cabrera, Public Roads Administration

SECOND INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS

[Released to the press September 4]

The Second Inter-American Travel Congress will be in session in Mexico City from September 15 to 24, 1941. This conference, which will be held under the auspices of the Mexican Government, will meet concurrently with the Fourth Pan American Highway Congress.

The First Inter-American Travel Congress was held in San Francisco in April 1939 and was attended by representatives of the governments of practically all of the American republics as well as the Dominion of Canada. The Second Congress will continue studies initiated at San Francisco embracing a wide range of subjects affecting railway, steamship, airway, and highway interests and the improvement and coordination of their facilities.

The President has approved the designation of the persons indicated in the following list as members of the delegation on the part of the Government of the United States to the forthcoming Congress:

Delegates

- The Honorable John H. Kerr, U.S. Representative from North Carolina, *chairman of the delegation*
 William P. Blocker, American Consul General, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico
 Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior
 L. C. Elliott, Regional Manager, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Warren Kelchner, Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State
 W. Bruce MacNamee, Chief, United States Travel Bureau, Department of the Interior
 W. Creighton Peet, Jr., Secretary, United States Maritime Commission
 L. Welch Pogue, General Counsel, Civil Aeronautics Board
 Walter C. Rundle, Chief, Travel Section, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management

Secretary

- John W. Carrigan, Third Secretary, American Embassy, México, D.F., Mexico

Assistant Secretary

- Harry H. Pierson, Divisional Assistant, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State

Cultural Relations

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, AND GRADUATE STUDENTS

[Released to the press September 2]

The Department of State announces that in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, the following panels of graduate students have been submitted to the American republics named:

To Colombia

- Thais White Daywood, 1407 N. Alta Vista Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif.
 Frank Marion Duffey, South Charleston, Ohio
 Robert Louis Gilmore, 1700 LeRoy, Berkeley, Calif.
 Roger Meldrum Hughes, 2428 Laurel Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
 Ella Pettit Levett, 550 Huger Street, Charleston, S.C.

To Costa Rica

- Lucie Elliott Adams, 526 Fillmore Street, Denver, Colo.
 Henry Leonardo Coster, 2643 Broadway, Walnut Park, Calif.
 Albert Fort Gardner, 841½ Levering Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Theodore Lawrence White, Box 387, Falfurrias, Tex.
 Minter Wood, 327 Davis Street, Conway, Ark.

To the Dominican Republic

- Joseph Hysen Alli, 1131 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 James David DeMarchi, 791 East Union Street, Millersburg, Pa.
 Anson Conant Piper, 63 Bowdoin Street, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Harris Dean Stallings, 625 Thirteenth Avenue, Brookings, S. Dak.
 William Sylvane Stokes, 1225 Montebello Boulevard, Montebello, Calif.

To Mexico

James Dunbar Bell, 6022 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Thomas Ewing Cotner, Jr., 319 Oak Cliff Boulevard, Dallas, Tex.
 Herbert Passin, 2431 North Bernard Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Stanley Linn Robe, 2343 Columbia Street, Eugene, Oreg.
 Francis A. Robinson, 101S South Main Street, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

To Panama

Edward Phillips Chynoweth, 623 Howard Place, Madison, Wis.
 Dorothea Daly, 58 Franklin Street, Northampton, Mass.
 Jack Chalmers Herman, 3142 State Street Drive, New Orleans, La.
 Henry Irwin Jorgensen, 14 Los Laureles Avenue, Salinas, Calif.
 George Wilson Willoughby, Scattergood Hostel, West Branch, Iowa

To Paraguay

Lucia Francina Hamilton, 1111 Seventeenth Street South, Birmingham, Ala.
 Frederic Haven Hensler, 3301 East Mercer Street, Seattle, Wash.
 William Mackey, 1018 Grandview Avenue, Boulder, Colo.
 Grant Parrish, 862 Sherman Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah
 Ernest Emory Stowell, 2811 South Lamont, Spokane, Wash.

To Venezuela

Robert Carlyle Beyer, 1322 West Minnehaha Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 Claudia De Wolf, 132 High Street, Bristol, R. I.
 Milton L. Gendel, 106 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 G. Alouzo Stanford, Shelby, Mich.
 Eleanor Zygler Willis, 1525 Arch Street, N.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Each Government receiving a panel has the privilege of selecting two persons from the five nominated to receive fellowships. The Government of Panama has just selected Edward P. Chynoweth and Dorothea Daly to receive fellowships in that country.

The following students have been selected from panels submitted to the Department of State by the other American republics:

From Brazil

Ernani Calbucci
 Rodolfo Ernesto Henser
 Frederico Herrmann, Jr. (alternate)

From Chile

María Marchant de González Vera (renewal)
 Laura Vergara Santa Cruz
 Renato Salazar Justindiano (alternate)

From the Dominican Republic

Américo Alejandro Martínez y Martínez (renewal)
 Oscar Rafael Batlle Morel (renewal)

From Nicaragua

Rodolfo Abaínza Salinas (renewal)
 Eduardo Montealegre Callejas
 Rodrigo Sánchez (alternate)

Prof. Arthur S. Aiton of the Department of History of the University of Michigan, who was selected by the Government of Costa Rica as exchange professor under the convention,¹ sailed from New Orleans on August 16 for San José, Costa Rica. Professor Aiton is scheduled to lecture on history at the University of Costa Rica.

The following supplementary list of exchange professors has been submitted by the United States in identical panels to the other ratifying governments. This list supplements the list prepared as of January 1, 1940,² and the two lists will be in effect until December 31, 1941.

Pierre Crubites, Special Lecturer, Law School, Louisiana State University
 Ralph Warner Hammett, Associate Professor in Architecture, University of Michigan
 William Titus Horne, Professor of Plant Pathology and Plant Pathologist, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, Calif.
 Everett W. Lord, former Dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University
 Percy Alvin Martin, Professor of History, Stanford University
 Robert Gatlin Reeves, Professor of Biology, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College
 Paul Reece Rider, Professor of Mathematics, Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.)
 James Sykes, Assistant Professor of Music, Colorado College
 Samuel Stanley Wilks, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University

¹ *Bulletin* of March 15, 1941, p. 289.

² *Bulletin* of April 6, 1940, p. 357.

This official exchange of students and professors is indicative of the interest of the various governments concerned. The provisions of the Buenos Aires Convention serve to supplement the efforts of private organizations and institutions in the field of cultural relations.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 6]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 30, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Dudley G. Dwyre, of Fort Collins, Colo., First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at San José, Costa Rica, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Robert L. Smyth, of Berkeley, Calif., First Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Paul C. Squire, of Boston, Mass., who has been serving as Consul at Venice, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Earl L. Packer, of Ogden, Utah, who has been serving as Consul at Dresden, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland.

Richard B. Haven, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving as Consul at Turin, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at México, D. F., México.

Foy D. Kohler, of Toledo, Ohio, who has been serving as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Phil H. Hubbard, of Poultney, Vt., who has been serving as Consul at Milan, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Zürich, Switzerland.

J. Kenly Bacon, of Newton, Mass., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Arthur R. Williams, of Golden, Colo., Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, has been assigned as Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Stephen E. Aguirre, of El Paso, Tex., Vice Consul at Mexicali, Mexico, has been assigned as Consul at Mexicali, Mexico.

George Lewis Jones, Jr., of Parkton, Md., who has been serving as Assistant Commercial Attaché at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Reginald P. Mitchell, of Jacksonville, Fla., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and will serve in dual capacity.

Fred K. Salter, of Sandersville, Ga., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, has been assigned as Vice Consul at London, England.

William N. Fraleigh, of Summit, N. J., who has been serving as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Lubert O. Sanderhoff, of Pasadena, Calif., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Ciudad Juárez, México.

Kenneth A. Byrns, of Greeley, Colo., Vice Consul at Nogales, México, has been assigned as Vice Consul at México, D. F., México.

John Frémont Melby, of Bloomington, Ill., Third Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Rock Island, Ill., Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

The following Foreign Service officers, vice consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Department of State and will attend the Foreign Service School:

Stewart G. Anderson, of Chicago, Ill.	Toronto
Charles W. Adair, Jr., of Xenia, Ohio.	México, D.F.
H. Gardner Ainsworth, of New Orleans, La.	Winnipeg
Leonard J. Cromie, of New Haven, Conn.	Montreal
W. William Duff, of New Castle, Pa.	Habana
Irven M. Eitrein, of Mount Vernon, S. Dak.	México, D.F.
C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y.	Winnipeg
Richard E. Gnade, of Oil City, Pa.	Vancouver
John M. McSweeney, of Boston, Mass.	Montreal
Claude G. Ross, of Huntington Park, Calif.	México, D.F.
Robert Rossow, Jr., of Culver, Ind.	Vancouver
Harry H. Schwartz, of Los Angeles, Calif.	Vancouver
Bromley K. Smith, of San Diego, Calif.	Montreal
Henry T. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga.	Matamoros
Oscar S. Straus, 2d, of Purchase, N. Y.	Montreal
John L. Topping, of New York, N. Y.	Montreal
Andrew B. Wardlaw, of Greenville, S. C.	Toronto
Livingston B. Watrous, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Ciudad Juárez
Fraser Wilkins, of Baltimore, Md.	Halifax

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Manson Gilbert, of Evansville, Ind., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium, has been appointed Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Albert J. Cope, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Frank H. Cussans, of Ada, Ohio, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

J. Stanford Edwards, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been appointed Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

Julius C. Jensen, of Casper, Wyo., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Ger-

many, has been appointed Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland.

Charles M. Gerrity, of Scranton, Pa., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Buford G. Rogers, of Mount Olive, Miss., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bern, Switzerland.

Carroll C. Parry, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

John A. Lehrs, of Maryland, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been appointed Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Francis A. Lane, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bremen, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland.

Thomas R. Flack, of Chicago, Ill., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Francis B. Moriarty, of Washington, D. C., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Turin, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Harold M. Granata, of Grasmere, Staten Island, N. Y., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Rome, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Seville, Spain.

T. Monroe Fisher, of Strasburg, Va., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Florence, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 20 [adding, effective August 30, 1941, certain wood and paper products to the forms, conversions, and derivatives of the articles and materials designated in Proclamation 2506]. August 30, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 4535.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Departmental Order 964, signed by the Secretary of State on September 2, 1941, reads as follows:

"Mr. Charles Bunn has been appointed a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, effective September 2, 1941, vice Mr. Charles P. Curtis, Jr., resigned.

"The symbol designation of Mr. Bunn's office shall be TA/B.

"Departmental Order No. 935 of April 16, 1941¹ is amended accordingly."

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

MILITARY MISSION

AGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA

[Released to the press September 4]

In response to the request of the Government of Bolivia, an agreement was signed on September 4, 1941 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Minister of Bolivia at Washington, providing for the detail of a United States military aviation mission to Bolivia.

The agreement, which is made effective for a period of four years beginning with the date of signature, contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries

POSTAL

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION, 1939

Finland

The American Legation at Helsinki transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated July 24, 1941 a copy of Finland's Treaty Series for 1941, Issue No. 13-14, which contains the text of the Universal Postal Convention signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939, and the administrative decree signed on May 30, 1941, bringing the convention into effect in respect of Finland on July 1, 1941.

The decree states that the convention was ratified by Finland on June 28, 1940, and that the Argentine Government was notified of the ratification on the same date.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL
PROPERTY

By a note dated April 10, 1941 the Swiss Minister at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State a copy of a note dated March 29, 1941 by which the Legation of the Slovak Republic at Bern informed the Swiss Federal Council of the adherence of its Government to the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at The Hague November 6, 1925.

The Minister's note added that the adherence would become effective on May 10, 1941.

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION
OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE
AMERICAS

The Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana July 30, 1940, will enter into force when two thirds of the American republics have deposited their respective instruments of ratification. The Treaty Series cita-

¹ *Bulletin of April 19, 1941, p. 480.*

tion given for this convention on page 171 of the *Bulletin* of August 30, 1941 was erroneously included.

The Act of Habana Concerning the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, contained in the Final Act of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, signed July 30, 1940, is printed as Executive Agreement Series 199.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Index to the Department of State Bulletin, volume IV: numbers 80-105, January 4-June 28, 1941. Publication 1634. 29 pp.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Summary of the Activities of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. 14 pp. (Processed.) August 29, 1941. [Copies are obtainable free from the Office of the Coordinator, Room 5411, Department of Commerce Building.]

Legislation

Clearance and Entry for Certain Vessels. (S. Rept. 671, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 4 pp.

Inter-American Statistical Institute: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 219, a Joint Resolution To Enable the United States To Become an Adhering Member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute, July 23, 1941. [Incorporates report, dated July 12, 1941, from the Acting Secretary of State to the President in support of legislation.] 14 pp.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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National Defense

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House September 11]

MY FELLOW AMERICANS:

The Navy Department of the United States has reported to me that on the morning of September fourth the United States destroyer *Greer*, proceeding in full daylight towards Iceland, had reached a point southeast of Greenland. She was carrying American mail to Iceland. She was flying the American flag. Her identity as an American ship was unmistakable.

She was then and there attacked by a submarine. Germany admits that it was a German submarine. The submarine deliberately fired a torpedo at the *Greer*, followed later by another torpedo attack. In spite of what Hitler's propaganda bureau has invented, and in spite of what any American obstructionist organization may prefer to believe, I tell you the blunt fact that the German submarine fired first upon this American destroyer without warning, and with deliberate design to sink her.

Our destroyer, at the time, was in waters which the Government of the United States had declared to be waters of self-defense—surrounding outposts of American protection in the Atlantic.

In the north, outposts have been established by us in Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and Newfoundland. Through these waters there pass many ships of many flags. They bear food and other supplies to civilians; and they bear matériel of war, for which the people of the United States are spending billions of dollars, and which, by congressional action, they have

declared to be essential for the defense of their own land.

The United States destroyer, when attacked, was proceeding on a legitimate mission.

If the destroyer was visible to the submarine when the torpedo was fired, then the attack was a deliberate attempt by the Nazis to sink a clearly identified American warship. On the other hand, if the submarine was beneath the surface and, with the aid of its listening devices, fired in the direction of the sound of the American destroyer without even taking the trouble to learn its identity—as the official German communiqué would indicate—then the attack was even more outrageous. For it indicates a policy of indiscriminate violence against any vessel sailing the seas—belligerent or non-belligerent.

This was piracy—legally and morally. It was not the first nor the last act of piracy which the Nazi Government has committed against the American flag in this war. Attack has followed attack.

A few months ago an American-flag merchant ship, the *Robin Moor*, was sunk by a Nazi submarine in the middle of the South Atlantic, under circumstances violating long-established international law and every principle of humanity. The passengers and the crew were forced into open boats hundreds of miles from land, in direct violation of international agreements signed by the Government of Germany. No apology, no allegation of mistake, no offer of reparations has come from the Nazi Government.

In July 1941, an American battleship in

¹Broadcast from the White House, September 11, 1941.

North American waters was followed by a submarine which for a long time sought to maneuver itself into a position of attack. The periscope of the submarine was clearly seen. No British or American submarines were within hundreds of miles of this spot at the time, so the nationality of the submarine is clear.

Five days ago a United States Navy ship on patrol picked up three survivors of an American-owned ship operating under the flag of our sister Republic of Panama—the *S. S. Sessa*. On August seventeenth, she had been first torpedoed without warning and then shelled, near Greenland, while carrying civilian supplies to Iceland. It is feared that the other members of her crew have been drowned. In view of the established presence of German submarines in this vicinity, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the identity of the attacker.

Five days ago, another United States merchant ship, the *Steel Seafarer*, was sunk by a German aircraft in the Red Sea two hundred and twenty miles south of Suez. She was bound for an Egyptian port.

Four of the vessels sunk or attacked flew the American flag and were clearly identifiable. Two of these ships were warships of the American Navy. In the fifth case, the vessel sunk clearly carried the flag of Panama.

In the face of all this, we Americans are keeping our feet on the ground. Our type of democratic civilization has outgrown the thought of feeling compelled to fight some other nation by reason of any single piratical attack on one of our ships. We are not becoming hysterical or losing our sense of proportion. Therefore, what I am thinking and saying does not relate to any isolated episode.

Instead, we Americans are taking a long-range point of view in regard to certain fundamentals and to a series of events on land and on sea which must be considered as a whole—as a part of a world pattern.

It would be unworthy of a great nation to exaggerate an isolated incident or to become inflamed by some one act of violence. But it would be inexcusable folly to minimize such incidents in the face of evidence which makes it

clear that the incident is not isolated but part of a general plan.

The important truth is that these acts of international lawlessness are a manifestation of a design which has been made clear to the American people for a long time. It is the Nazi design to abolish the freedom of the seas and to acquire absolute control and domination of the seas for themselves.

For with control of the seas in their own hands, the way can become clear for their next step—domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force. Under Nazi control of the seas, no merchant ship of the United States or of any other American republic would be free to carry on any peaceful commerce, except by the condescending grace of this foreign and tyrannical power. The Atlantic Ocean which has been, and which should always be, a free and friendly highway for us would then become a deadly menace to the commerce of the United States, to the coasts of the United States, and to the inland cities of the United States.

The Hitler Government, in defiance of the laws of the sea and of the recognized rights of all other nations, has presumed to declare, on paper, that great areas of the seas—even including a vast expanse lying in the Western Hemisphere—are to be closed, and that no ships may enter them for any purpose, except at peril of being sunk. Actually they are sinking ships at will and without warning in widely separated areas both within and far outside of these far-flung pretended zones.

This Nazi attempt to seize control of the oceans is but a counterpart of the Nazi plots now being carried on throughout the Western Hemisphere—all designed toward the same end. For Hitler's advance guards—not only his avowed agents but also his dupes among us—have sought to make ready for him footholds and bridgeheads in the New World, to be used as soon as he has gained control of the oceans.

His intrigues, his plots, his machinations, his sabotage in this New World are all known to the Government of the United States. Conspiracy has followed conspiracy.

Last year a plot to seize the Government of Uruguay was smashed by the prompt action of that country, which was supported in full by her American neighbors. A like plot was then hatching in Argentina, and that Government has carefully and wisely blocked it at every point. More recently, an endeavor was made to subvert the Government of Bolivia. Within the past few weeks the discovery was made of secret air-landing fields in Colombia, within easy range of the Panama Canal. I could multiply instances.

To be ultimately successful in world-mastery, Hitler knows that he must get control of the seas. He must first destroy the bridge of ships which we are building across the Atlantic, over which we shall continue to roll the implements of war to help destroy him and all his works in the end. He must wipe out our patrol on sea and in the air. He must silence the British Navy.

It must be explained again and again to people who like to think of the United States Navy as an invincible protection, that this can be true only if the British Navy survives. That is simple arithmetic.

For if the world outside the Americas falls under Axis domination, the shipbuilding facilities which the Axis powers would then possess in all of Europe, in the British Isles, and in the Far East would be much greater than all the shipbuilding facilities and potentialities of all the Americas—not only greater but two or three times greater. Even if the United States threw all its resources into such a situation, seeking to double and even redouble the size of our Navy, the Axis powers, in control of the rest of the world, would have the man-power and the physical resources to outbuild us several times over.

It is time for all Americans of all the Americas to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world.

Generation after generation, America has battled for the general policy of the freedom of the seas. That policy is a very simple one—but a basic, fundamental one. It means that

no nation has the right to make the broad oceans of the world, at great distances from the actual theater of land war, unsafe for the commerce of others.

That has been our policy, proved time and time again, in all our history.

Our policy has applied from time immemorial—and still applies—not merely to the Atlantic but to the Pacific and to all other oceans as well.

Unrestricted submarine warfare in 1941 constitutes a defiance—an act of aggression—against that historic American policy.

It is now clear that Hitler has begun his campaign to control the seas by ruthless force and by wiping out every vestige of international law and humanity.

His intention has been made clear. The American people can have no further illusions about it.

No tender whisperings of appeasers that Hitler is not interested in the Western Hemisphere, no soporific lullabies that a wide ocean protects us from him can long have any effect on the hard-headed, far-sighted, and realistic American people.

Because of these episodes, because of the movements and operations of German warships, and because of the clear, repeated proof that the present Government of Germany has no respect for treaties or for international law, that it has no decent attitude toward neutral nations or human life—we Americans are now face to face not with abstract theories but with cruel, relentless facts.

This attack on the *Greer* was no localized military operation in the North Atlantic. This was no mere episode in a struggle between two nations. This was one determined step towards creating a permanent world system based on force, terror, and murder.

And I am sure that even now the Nazis are waiting to see whether the United States will by silence give them the green light to go ahead on this path of destruction.

The Nazi danger to our Western World has long ceased to be a mere possibility. The danger is here now—not only from a military enemy

but from an enemy of all law, all liberty, all morality, all religion.

There has now come a time when you and I must see the cold, inexorable necessity of saying to these inhuman, unrestrained seekers of world-conquest and permanent world-domination by the sword—"You seek to throw our children and our children's children into your form of terrorism and slavery. You have now attacked our own safety. You shall go no further."

Normal practices of diplomacy—note-writing—are of no possible use in dealing with international outlaws who sink our ships and kill our citizens.

One peaceful nation after another has met disaster because each refused to look the Nazi danger squarely in the eye until it actually had them by the throat.

The United States will not make that fatal mistake.

No act of violence or intimidation will keep us from maintaining intact two bulwarks of defense: first, our line of supply of matériel to the enemies of Hitler; and second, the freedom of our shipping on the high seas.

No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defensive waters.

We have sought no shooting war with Hitler. We do not seek it now. But neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business.

I assume that the German leaders are not deeply concerned by what we Americans say or publish about them. We cannot bring about the downfall of Nazism by the use of long-range invective.

But when you see a rattlesnake poised to strike, you do not wait until he has struck before you crush him.

These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic. They are a menace to the free pathways of the high seas. They are a challenge to our sovereignty. They hammer at our most precious rights when they

attack ships of the American flag—symbols of our independence, our freedom, our very life.

It is clear to all Americans that the time has come when the Americas themselves must now be defended. A continuation of attacks in our own waters, or in waters which could be used for further and greater attacks on us, will inevitably weaken American ability to repel Hitlerism.

Do not let us split hairs. Let us not ask ourselves whether the Americas should begin to defend themselves after the fifth attack, or the tenth attack, or the twentieth attack.

The time for active defense is now.

Do not let us split hairs. Let us not say—"We will only defend ourselves if the torpedo succeeds in getting home, or if the crew and the passengers are drowned."

This is the time for prevention of attack.

If submarines or raiders attack in distant waters, they can attack equally well within sight of our own shores. Their very presence in any waters which America deems vital to its defense constitutes an attack.

In the waters which we deem necessary for our defense, American naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow—first.

Upon our naval and air patrol—now operating in large number over a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean—falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas—now. That means, very simply and clearly, that our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines; they will protect them from surface raiders.

This situation is not new. The second President of the United States, John Adams, ordered the United States Navy to clean out European privateers and European ships of war which were infesting the Caribbean and South American waters, destroying American commerce.

The third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, ordered the United States Navy to end the attacks being made upon American ships by the corsairs of the nations of North Africa.

My obligation as President is historic; it is clear; it is inescapable.

It is no act of war on our part when we decide to protect the seas which are vital to American defense. The aggression is not ours. Ours is solely defense.

But let this warning be clear. From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters the protection of which is necessary for American defense they do so at their own peril.

The orders which I have given as Commander-in-Chief to the United States Army and Navy are to carry out that policy—at once.

The sole responsibility rests upon Germany. There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it.

That is my obvious duty in this crisis. That is the clear right of this sovereign Nation,

That is the only step possible, if we would keep tight the wall of defense which we are pledged to maintain around this Western Hemisphere.

I have no illusions about the gravity of this step. I have not taken it hurriedly or lightly. It is the result of months and months of constant thought and anxiety and prayer. In the protection of your Nation and mine it cannot be avoided.

The American people have faced other grave crises in their history—with American courage and American resolution. They will do no less today.

They know the actualities of the attacks upon us. They know the necessities of a bold defense against these attacks. They know that the times call for clear heads and fearless hearts.

And with that inner strength that comes to a free people conscious of their duty and of the righteousness of what they do, they will—with Divine help and guidance—stand their ground against this latest assault upon their democracy, their sovereignty, and their freedom.

SINKING OF THE S.S. "STEEL SEAFARER" IN THE RED SEA

[Released to the press September 10]

The Department has received the following preliminary report of the master of the *Steel Seafarer* on the sinking of that vessel:

"At 21:38 Greenwich mean time 5th September ship proceeding Suez Shadwan Light 294 degrees 12½ miles. Aircraft heard and two seconds later two explosions on starboard side by number four hold. No flames seen. Plane flew low over ship starboard to port with engines shut off. Ship took list to port then 6 degrees to starboard settled and sank quickly by stern. Wireless out of action. Boats and crew in water in 5 minutes pulled away from ship just clear when ship disappeared. Boats made for Shadwan two arriving 08:40 Greenwich mean time other boat became separated owing to wind and rough sea. After repairs two boats proceeded to Hurghada to report by telegram

one boat adrift. Remaining boat and crew since reported returning Suez in tanker arriving tomorrow 10th September."

This report was forwarded by the American Legation in Cairo which stated that more detailed information would be transmitted as soon as possible.

[Released to the press September 11]

The text of the affidavit executed by the Master of the S. S. *Steel Seafarer*, Captain Halliday, before the American Vice Consul at Suez on September 9, 1941, follows:

"At 23:38 hours Egyptian mean time on September 5, 1941, the SS *Steel Seafarer* was proceeding towards the port of Suez. Shadwan Island bore 294 degrees true distance 12½ miles. Only the ship's side lights (port and

starboard) were burning in accordance with instructions given to me by the British naval authorities in Aden, and had been burning for about an hour and a half. The superstructure of the ship was white, and the ship was carrying a deck load of white cases. The flags painted on the ship's side were not lighted up. The moon was full, however, there were no clouds and the visibility was perfect. The flag was flying from the stern. Suddenly an airplane was heard and seen approaching from the starboard side. It was flying very low, just clearing the masts. About two seconds after it was heard it flew right over the bridge, and as it was full moon and the atmosphere was clear, the plane was easily seen to have two motors. About two seconds later two explosions occurred, which to me appeared to be about number four and five holds.

"All lights went out and the steering gear jammed. The vessel took about a five degree port list then about a six degree starboard list, then straightened up and was settling down fast by the stern. When the explosion took place I immediately rang the general alarm and sent Mr. Scuka, my third officer, to call the wireless operator and send an SOS, but Mr. Abernethy, the wireless operator, arrived in the wheel house and then the passengers' room. He tried both the main and emergency radio sets but could get no results with either. He then assisted in sending off distress rockets but the vessel was sinking so fast this had to be abandoned. Mr. Pratt, the chief officer, was supervising the lowering of the life boats. I instructed him to get all the crew in the life boats and for the twin screw life boats on the lee side to remain alongside. Mr. Scuka, the third officer, was sent to see the conditions aft and he came back and reported that the well was awash aft, so he was sent to get into a life boat. Cathwright, A.B., came and reported that all the crew's quarters were flooded and also that all bulkheads and doors were twisted and jammed.

"At this time I saw that the vessel could not be saved and she was sinking fast. I decided she must be abandoned. Cathwright, A.B., had

searched through the crew's quarters, but all were gone and I went down to starboard midships alley way shouting if all were out, and as I had not seen my chief engineer, I went into his room and felt around but he also was gone. I opened the engine room door, but all was in darkness. I shouted: 'Are all out?' When Mr. Pratt, chief officer, Cathwright, A.B., and myself left the ship, her stern was just under water, and by the time we got away about 100 feet, she sank by the stern straight down. The foremast was carried away before she went under.

"There were no casualties, and injuries were limited to minor scratches.

"The ship sank, in my opinion, approximately 23:53 hours Egyptian mean time."

[Released to the press September 13]

The Department is informed by the American Legation in Cairo that the remainder of the crew of the S.S. *Steel Seafarer* arrived in Suez on the afternoon of September 11, 1941.

The affidavit of Joseph M. C. Scuka, the third officer of the vessel, sworn to before the American Vice Consul in Port Said on September 11, 1941, is printed below.

After confirming the information contained in the affidavit of D. Halliday, the master of the *Steel Seafarer*, he continued—

"I was standing alongside the captain when I heard a motor that sounded as if it belonged to a plane. We looked towards the apparent direction of the plane and saw it approaching toward us on the starboard side. The moon was full and directly overhead. The visibility was perfect; I could even see the plane's exhaust sparkling. It was a twin-motored plane, very large and heavily built with a snub nose. I have consulted today Italian and German silhouettes of planes and I firmly believe that the plane I saw was most probably a Junkers 88 or at any rate a German plane and not an Italian plane.

"The plane passed directly over the ship about 250 feet, as well as I can judge, above the mainmast. About two seconds after the

plane was clear of the ship I heard a muffled explosion [apparent omission] to me to be below the water line. About a second later I heard another explosion which appeared to be a little louder than the first.

"I believe that the plane could have had no difficulty in identifying the ship owing to the

following facts: The ship's superstructure was painted white; the masts and stacks buff. I am unable to say whether the flags painted on the ship's sides and the one flying from the stern were visible to the plane although there was brilliant moonlight."

SINKING OF THE S.S. "SESSA" SOUTHWEST OF ICELAND

[Released to the press September 9]

The State Department has been informed by the Navy Department that on Saturday morning, September 6, the Navy picked up three surviving members of the crew of the S. S. *Sessa* about 300 miles southwest of Iceland. Twenty-four members of the crew are unreported and are presumed lost.

The State Department is informed that the survivors stated that the ship had been sunk by a torpedo on August 17. There was one American citizen member of the crew. His name is lacking and he is not one of the survivors. Names of the three survivors have not been furnished to the Department of State.

The *Sessa* was a former Danish vessel which was acquired from the Danish Government under the authority of the recent law permitting the taking over of idle foreign-flag ships in American waters (Public Law 101). The vessel was under Panamanian registry and was transporting supplies for and owned by the Government of Iceland. The cargo consisted of foodstuffs, cereals, lumber, and other general cargo and did not include arms, ammunition, or implements of war.

[Released to the press September 10]

The Department of State has been informed by the Navy Department that the names of the survivors of the S.S. *Sessa* picked up by the U.S.S. *Lansdale* are as follows:

H. K. Bjerregaard, age 37, chief mate, a citizen of Odense, Denmark

G. L. T. (Göte) Ljunggren, age 32, able seaman, a Swedish citizen

J. (Joao) de Oliveira Correia, age 25, able seaman, a Portuguese citizen

The Navy Department states that the survivors are not now on board the U.S.S. *Lansdale* but that prior to their debarkation the following statements were obtained from them:

The *Sessa* was torpedoed without warning midnight, August 17, about 300 miles from Reykjavik (about 7 p.m. eastern standard time) while proceeding to that port from New York. After torpedoing, the *Sessa* was struck amidship by two shells. The *Sessa* sank two minutes after being torpedoed.

[Released to the press September 10]

The American Consul at Reykjavik, Mr. Bertel E. Kuniholm, reports that survivors of the S.S. *Sessa* state that the *Sessa* was running darkened with dimmed navigational lights when struck at 10 p. m. ship's time by torpedo. Survivors describe light conditions as deep twilight. Mate thinks visibility was so low that submarine could not have seen ship's markings. Ship struck by torpedo starboard side just forward bridge. Listed to starboard, sinking almost immediately. 2 shells fired, 1 striking bridge probably killing Captain. Third Mate and Quartermaster, other striking bunkerhouse. Submarine not seen nor did survivors see gunfire flashes. Forward raft probably destroyed by torpedo explosion. No chance use lifeboats. 6 men reached after-raft by swimming. 2 Portuguese and 1 Canadian died on raft. Survivors saw no other boats or rafts and were unable to reach other seaman in water.

SINKING OF THE S.S. "MONTANA" WEST OF ICELAND

[Released to the press September 12]

The Department of State has been informed that the American-owned cargo ship *Montana* under Panama registry (formerly Danish *Paula*), requisitioned by the United States Maritime Commission on August 2, 1941, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Iceland at 9 a.m., August 29, with a cargo of lumber for the Icelandic Government.

According to a message from the Navy Department received at 12 noon September 12 the ship was observed by aircraft to be torpedoed in latitude 63° 40' north and longitude 35° 50' west at 13:45 Greenwich central time (8:45 eastern standard time) on September 11. The message said that the crew took to the boats.

The *Montana* had on board about 1,500,000 feet of lumber, was due in Reykjavik, Iceland, on September 11, and was to discharge her cargo at Reykjavik and three other Iceland ports.

The crew of 26 included 18 Danish citizens; 5 Norwegian citizens; 1 Greek citizen; 1 Belgian citizen; 1 Spanish citizen; no American citizens.

DAMAGE TO THE S.S. "ARKANSAN" AT SUEZ

[Released to the press September 13]

The State Department has been informed by the American Legation at Cairo that the steamship *Arkansan*, an American-flag vessel owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York and San Francisco, which was operating between the United States and the Red Sea, is reported to have been hit by shell fragments and some of plates pierced in a heavy air raid over Suez on the night of September 11.

The vessel, which was built in 1921 and has a gross tonnage of 6,997, left New York on July 19, 1941. She arrived at Port Sudan on September 5 and left for Suez on September 8, apparently arriving there some time before the bombing.

There were 38 men in the crew. Thirty-six of these were American citizens, one was British, and one Dutch. No casualties have been reported but further details will be obtained as soon as possible.

LICENSING OF EXPORTS

[Released to the press September 8]

The Secretary of State announced on September 8 that a revision has been made in the Department's system of numbering export licenses, and that all general licenses issued by the Department are being replaced by a single general license for each country.

This consolidation of numerous licenses under one number does not alter the list of articles and materials which may be exported to the respective countries under general license.

General licenses will be designated hereafter by the letter "G" followed by the number assigned to the respective country of destination. As an example, general license number "G-1" authorizes the exportation to Canada of all those commodities previously authorized by numerous separate general licenses. When any additional commodities are added to the list of those authorized to be exported to Canada under general license, they will be included under license number "G-1".

The foregoing arrangement will also apply to exportations which are now being made under general licenses "GWW" and "GWY". The latter symbols will no longer be used.

Exporters are requested to set forth the new license numbers on shippers' export declarations when making exportations authorized by general licenses.

The number assigned to each foreign country for the purpose of general licenses will be found in the following list:

1. Canada
2. Great Britain and Northern Ireland
3. Cuba
4. Argentina
5. Bolivia
6. Brazil
7. Chile
8. Colombia
9. Costa Rica

10. Curaçao (including the islands of Curaçao; Aruba; Bonaire; Saba; St. Eustatius; and St. Martin, southern part)
11. Dominican Republic
12. Ecuador
13. El Salvador
14. Guatemala
15. Haiti
16. Honduras
17. Mexico
18. Nicaragua
19. Panama
20. Paraguay
21. Peru
22. Surinam
23. Uruguay
24. Venezuela
25. Aden
26. Australia (except Papua and the Territory of New Guinea under mandate) including Nauru, mandated territory
27. Bahamas
28. Barbados
29. Bermuda
30. British East Africa (including Kenya; Uganda; Nyasaland; Zanzibar; and Tanganyika, mandated territory)
31. British Guiana
32. British Honduras
33. British Malaya (including British North Borneo; Brunei; Federated Malay States; Sarawak; Straits Settlements; Unfederated Malay States; Christmas Island, Indian Ocean; Cocos (Keeling) Islands)
34. British West Africa (including Nigeria; British Cameroons, mandated territory; Gambia; Sierra Leone; Gold Coast, including Ashanti and Northern Territory; and British Togoland, mandated territory)
35. Burma
36. Ceylon
37. Cyprus
38. Ireland (Eire)
39. Falkland Islands (including South Georgia)
41. Gibraltar
42. Hong Kong
43. India
44. Jamaica
45. Leeward Islands (including Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts) Island, Nevis Island, Anguilla Island, Montserrat, Sombbrero, and British Virgin Islands)
46. Mauritius (including Rodrigues Island and Diego Garcia Island)
47. Newfoundland
48. New Zealand
49. New Guinea, British (comprising Papua or British New Guinea; and Territory of New Guinea, mandated territory)
50. Northern Rhodesia
51. Palestine and Trans-Jordan
52. St. Helena (including Ascension Island, Gough Island, Inaccessible Island, Nightingale Island, and Tristan da Cunha Island)
53. Seychelles and Dependencies
54. Oceania, British (including British Solomon Islands; Fiji Islands; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; New Hebrides Islands; Pitcairn Island; Tonga or Friendly Islands; Santa Cruz Islands; Cook Islands; and Western Samoa, mandated territory)
55. Southern Rhodesia
56. Trinidad and Tobago
57. Union of South Africa (including South-West Africa)
58. Windward Islands (including Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominica)
59. Egypt
60. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
61. Greenland
62. Iceland
63. Philippine Islands
64. Netherlands Indies
65. China
66. Belgian Congo
67. Bahrein Islands
68. French West Indies (including Désirade; Guadeloupe; Les Saintes; Martinique; Marie Galante; St. Martin, northern part; and St. Bartholomew)
69. French Guiana
70. Miquelon and St. Pierre
71. French Oceania (all French possessions in the Pacific)
72. French Cameroons
73. French Equatorial Africa
74. Iraq
75. Liberia
76. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
77. Turkey
78. Syria
79. All other destinations

[Released to the press September 8]

The Secretary of State announced on September 8 that the general licenses authorizing exportations to Canada (G-1); Great Britain and Northern Ireland (G-2); and Newfoundland (G-47) have been amended to include shellac and titanium.

General license G-62, authorizing exportations to Iceland, has been amended to include titanium. The exportation of shellac to Iceland

is already authorized under general license G-62.

[Released to the press September 10]

The Secretary of State announced on September 10 that general licenses authorizing exportations to numerous foreign countries have been amended to include certain additional commodities.

General licenses G-1 to G-66, both inclusive, and G-68 to G-77, both inclusive, have been amended to include the forms, conversions, and derivatives of commodities listed in Export Control Schedule 18¹ under the heading:

Animal Products
Textile Fibers and Manufactures
Nonmetallic Minerals
Nonferrous Metals
Precious Metals

General licenses G-1, authorizing exportations to Canada; G-2, authorizing exportations to Great Britain and Northern Ireland; G-47, authorizing exportations to Newfoundland; G-62, authorizing exportations to Iceland; and G-63, authorizing exportations to the Philippine Islands, have been amended to include the forms, conversions, and derivatives listed in Export Control Schedule 18 under the heading "Leather".

General license G-63, authorizing exportations to the Philippine Islands, has been amended to include the forms, conversions, and derivatives listed in Export Control Schedule 18 under the heading "Wood and Paper".

MONTHLY STATISTICS ON TRAFFIC IN ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

[Released to the press September 8]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1941 up to and including the month of July:

Category	July 1941	Export licenses issued for 7 months ending July 31, 1941
I (1)	\$34,236.94	\$27,610,902.84
(2)	9,253,592.51	35,435,786.19
(3)	12,689,159.80	38,753,221.70
(4)	5,978,609.52	151,490,149.45
(5)	175,000.00	8,218,647.68
(6)	2,737,635.50	77,378,322.75
II	3,404,222.10	6,354,747.92
III (1)	129,644,097.70	473,606,176.44
(2)	2,522.00	242,820.43
IV (1)	81,746.10	2,469,840.34
(2)	161,157.12	3,855,278.95
V (1)	312,269.25	6,329,012.78
(2)	3,387,257.49	62,268,763.61
(3)	22,221,684.25	132,350,166.86
VI (2)	1,243.50	9,985.50
VII (1)	5,040,960.96	26,070,096.68
(2)	1,834,635.50	5,472,771.73
Total	196,960,030.24	1,057,976,191.85

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year

¹G. Federal Register 4604.

1941 up to and including the month of July under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Category	July 1941	Actual exports for 7 months ending July 31, 1941
I (1).....	\$25,850.38	\$2,399,666.15
(2).....	967,295.00	14,153,451.76
(3).....	1,875,809.00	12,274,807.20
(4).....	15,489,130.28	42,746,042.16
(5).....	1,517,855.00	10,954,970.00
(6).....	4,726,472.00	14,338,546.00
II.....		1,484,597.00
III (1).....	31,924,378.00	187,137,065.04
(2).....	86,224.00	291,447.24
IV (1).....	297,560.85	1,930,312.26
(2).....	190,957.09	2,675,775.85
V (1).....	1,688,886.00	8,262,516.28
(2).....	1,673,500.15	15,076,109.06
(3).....	5,762,653.81	53,238,422.76
VI (2).....	218.75	7,707.75
VII (1).....	2,056,204.74	11,482,150.33
(2).....	789,191.00	2,949,935.49
Total.....	69,072,276.05	381,403,432.32

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of July 1941:

Category	Value	Total
I (1).....	\$4,072.00	} \$313,820.39
(2).....	6,000.00	
(3).....	10,084.00	
(4).....	21,706.00	
(5).....	50.00	
(6).....	35,000.00	
IV (1).....	148.90	}
V (1).....	25,000.00	
(2).....	2,671.92	
(3).....	27,307.57	}
VII (2).....	181,780.00	

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the first column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms,

ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, pages 33-35].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid;

nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas (C₆H₅COCH₂Cl) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during July 1941, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
31.....	(1).....	\$1,780.75	} \$28,487.49
	(2).....	172.00	
	(3).....	4,111.07	
	(5).....	22,423.67	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during July 1941 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$808.00	} \$30,136.06
(2).....	236.00	
(3).....	3,127.00	
(5).....	5,388.06	
(6).....	20,577.00	

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of July 1941 authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Audrain y Medina.	Cuba...	84.	\$30.00

Europe

MEMORANDUM OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON DISTRIBUTION OF LEND-LEASE MATERIAL

[Released to the press September 10]

The text of a memorandum by the British Government, together with an exchange of letters concerning it between Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Great Britain, follows:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1,

"10th September, 1941.

"MY DEAR AMBASSADOR,

"With reference to the conversations about Lend-Lease material which have recently taken place in London and in which you have par-

ticipated, I enclose a memorandum on the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom with regard to exports from this country and with regard to the distribution here of Lend-Lease material. I shall be glad if you will transmit it to your Government.

"Yours sincerely,

ANTHONY EDEN"

[Enclosure]

"MEMORANDUM.

"1. All materials which we obtain under the Lend-Lease Act are required for the prosecu-

tion of the War effort. This principle governs all questions of the distribution and use of such goods and His Majesty's Government have taken and will continue to take action to secure that these goods are not in any case diverted to the furtherance of private interests.

"Export Policy.

"2. Lend-Lease materials sent to this country have not been used for export and every effort will be made in the future to ensure that they are not used for export, subject to the principle that where complete physical segregation of Lend-Lease materials is impracticable domestic consumption of the material in question shall be at least equal to the amounts received under Lend-Lease.

"3. His Majesty's Government have not applied and will not apply any materials similar to those supplied under Lend-Lease in such a way as to enable their exporters to enter new markets or to extend their export trade at the expense of United States exporters. Owing to the need to devote all available capacity and man-power to war production, the United Kingdom export trade is restricted to the irreducible minimum necessary to supply or obtain materials essential to the war effort.

"4. For some time past, exports from the United Kingdom have been more and more confined to those essential (I) for the supply of vital requirements of overseas countries, particularly in the sterling empire; (II) for the acquisition of foreign exchange, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. His Majesty's Government have adopted the policy summarized below:

"(I) No materials of a type the use of which is being restricted in the United States on the grounds of short supply and of which we obtain supplies from the United States either by payment or on Lend-Lease terms will be used in exports with the exception of the following special cases:

"(a) Material which is needed overseas in connection with supplies essential to the war effort for ourselves and our Allies, and which cannot be obtained from the United States.

"(b) Small quantities of such materials needed as minor though essential components of exports which otherwise are composed of materials not in short supply in the United States.

"(c) Repair parts for British machinery and plant now in use, and machinery and plant needed to complete installations now under construction, so long as they have already been contracted for.

"Steps have been taken to prevent the export (except to Empire and Allied territories) of such goods which do not come within the exceptions referred to in (a), (b) and (c) above.

"(II) Materials similar to those being provided under Lend-Lease which are not in short supply in the United States will not be used for export in quantities greater than those which we ourselves produce or buy from any source.

"Distribution in the United Kingdom of Lend-Lease goods.

"5. The general principle followed in this matter is that the remuneration received by the distributors, whatever the method of distribution, is controlled and will be no more than a fair return for the services rendered in the work of distribution. The arrangements rigorously exclude any opportunity for a speculative profit by private interests from dealing in Lend-Lease goods. In most cases, Lend-Lease supplies will be distributed through organizations acting as agents of His Majesty's Government in the strict sense of the term and not as principals. Where for strong practical reasons this cannot be done a full explanation will be supplied to the United States Administration and their concurrence sought beforehand in any alternative arrangements proposed. The justification for retaining existing channels of distribution operating under strict Government control, is that the creation of elaborate new organizations in their place would inevitably result in loss of efficiency and the wasteful use of manpower, and retard the war effort. In the distribution of Lend-Lease

goods there will be no discrimination against United States firms.

"6. Food is a special case. Only some 5 or 6 percent in tonnage of the total British food supply is coming from the United States and without great practical complications it would be impossible to have a separate system for the distribution of Lend-Lease food. Food distribution is carried out in the United Kingdom by wholesalers, to whom the Government sells food as principals. In fact, the Ministry of Food has established a close control over all distributive margins so that neither the wholesalers nor the retailers receive any greater remuneration than is adequate to cover the cost of the services performed. No food obtained on Lend-Lease terms is or will be sold at uncontrolled prices. Thus the general arrangements as regards the issue of Lend-Lease food fit into His Majesty's Government's policy of stabilising the whole price level of food-stuffs, a policy to which the Government contributes £100 millions a year.

"7. In some cases direct free distribution is practicable and will be adopted. For example, some milk products (including Lend-Lease supplies from the United States) are distributed direct and free of charge to children and others in need through schools, clinics and hospitals. The distribution is undertaken by State agencies and the cost of the distribution is borne by the Government.

"SEPTEMBER 10, 1941."

—
"LONDON, *September 10, 1941.*

"DEAR MR. EDEN:

"Thank you for your letter of September 10th, enclosing a memorandum on United Kingdom export policy and on the distribution of Lend-Lease material. I have caused the memorandum to be transmitted immediately to Washington for the information of my Government.

"Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. WINANT"

American Republics

BRAZIL: ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 7]

The following message was read on behalf of the President of the United States on radio programs transmitted to Brazil on September 7, 1941:

"On this memorable date, we in the United States of North America join with you, the Government and people of Brazil, in commemorating the 'grito de Ypiranga'—that resounding assertion of Brazilian independence which was so eloquently voiced by Dom Pedro.

"This spirit of independence makes us kindred peoples who can understand, appreciate, and respect each other's feelings and main-springs of action. The further ties that bind us in friendship and mutual interest are many and strong. They are also ancient and enduring.

"Brazil has shown constant devotion to the sentiment of fraternity toward all her sister nations of the Americas, in deed as well as in word. Brazil has steadily rendered service to the cause of peaceful arbitration. Brazil harbors no aggressive designs against any nation. Brazil's policies have constantly been based upon continental friendship and solidarity. The United States is in accord with Brazil in these principles; it will continue to support them with all its moral and material resources.

"Because of this fundamental sympathy of spirit and purpose, President Vargas' recent greeting of friendship upon the occasion of our own independence day was particularly touching to the hearts of the people of the United States. Because of it also, it is deeply gratify-

ing to me to return this greeting on behalf of the people of my country on this anniversary of Brazil's emergence as an independent force devoted to the principles of justice and fraternity among independent nations—an emergence which we are proud of having been first to recognize.

“Aggression and conquest are now grinding hitherto great, happy, and peaceful nations into the most abject misery and poverty. No nation is safe against them. Never was the world more in need of a re-establishment of the ideals of peace and justice for which Brazil has so constantly stood. I know that they will always receive support from a Brazil always growing in prosperity and prestige.”

[Released to the press September 8]

The President has sent the following telegram to the President of Brazil, His Excellency Dr. Getulio Vargas:

“THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 7, 1941.

“It gives me the greatest pleasure to greet Your Excellency and to extend to you my cordial congratulations and my sincere good wishes for your personal welfare and for the increasing happiness and prosperity of the people of Brazil on this anniversary of Brazil's independence.

“It is profoundly encouraging to me, as it must be to you, to find in the fruitful and cordial relations which have prevailed between our two peoples since the date we are today commemorating a demonstration and a vindication

of those principles upon which the world of the future must be based and to the preservation of which our two peoples, in common with those of the other American republics, are pledged. I am especially happy to have this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the spirit of harmony and cooperation with which you and the distinguished members of your Government have inspired all discussions of matters of mutual interest to our two countries.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to His Excellency Oswaldo Aranha, Minister for Foreign Relations of Brazil:

“SEPTEMBER 7, 1941.

“On this memorable date in the history of Brazil and of the new world, it gives me the greatest satisfaction, after a year in which the relations between our two Governments have grown closer than ever before, to send to Your Excellency my most cordial greetings and to express to you my very deep appreciation of your friendly and constant cooperation during the past year. The American republics, confronted by the menace of those forces of aggression and conquest which have been unleashed in the world, have need more than ever of the firm adherence which Your Excellency has demonstrated to the principle of continental solidarity for continental defense.

“Please accept my best wishes for the personal happiness and health of Your Excellency.

CORDELL HULL”

General

THE FAITH AND PHILOSOPHY OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press September 9]

You are assembled here to discuss the faith and philosophy of democratic government. This is all to the good. You realize perfectly that you are not talking theory. If what you think and say is valid, you yourselves and the

groups which you represent and influence will be drawn almost at once into vivid action.

¹ Delivered at the first meeting of the Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion at Columbia University, September 8, 1941.

In saying that you are at once drawn into the field of action, I am not talking academics.

There are in the United States organizations who raise their impetus from foreign powers and who follow the deliberations of such groups as yours. Note is taken of names and utterances. The individuals are classified according to their views. In due time they are card-indexed chiefly for the use of the German Government. If any of you seem as though you might be made of use in a Fascist movement, that is recorded. If your minds and hearts place you as instinctive enemies, that too is recorded. All of this information is kept for future reference, and as opportunity appears it will turn up in the propaganda or political campaigns which are a recognized part of the total war. There is nothing unnatural about this, and most of us in times like these are only too glad to stand up and be counted for the faith that is in us. I mention the fact because philosophical discussions today are not mere mental exercises. They are a definite part of a world struggle. I hope they will become an ever greater part. In conferences like these we begin to approach those ultimate questions which will determine the history of the next era.

Let me present as a thesis the proposition that faith is dynamic and that it is today shaping the course of events. Further, the faith which we profess and is universal in application of necessity must conquer. It will win the present war. It will organize the ensuing peace. Because the democratic method we profess is the political expression of a universal faith, I have absolute conviction that at long last it will triumph in the cataclysmic struggle now going forward.

This is not the observation of a preacher. It is the cold conclusion of a student of affairs.

Faith is a belief in values so strong that it constrains the individual to act above and beyond his apparent personal interests. It is that quality of belief in the kinds of value which prompts and requires men to do things which are intrinsically dangerous, to achieve results which by mechanical standards are impossible

and which in consequence can give the lie to apparently overmastering force. The processes of its action are incalculable, though we know of certain things it can do.

It can make men act together, for a common faith creates brotherhood and alliances by the mere fact of its being.

It can baffle, frustrate, and eventually convert even enemies, for it corresponds to a human—perhaps a divine—desire which experience shows is a part of every human mind and heart.

These are not abstractions. History teaches as its clearest lesson that no nation can be conquered unless it is willing to accept conquest. If it preserves a faith in itself, the conqueror has failed; if he is not ultimately destroyed, he is finally reduced to impotence.

In the earliest recorded history we have records of two great captivities—the Jewish captivity in Egypt and the Jewish captivity in Babylon. By all physical and worldly standards survival of the Jewish faith and maintenance of the Jewish nation were literally impossible. Yet the two greatest empires of their time met something with which they could not cope. The captive might be a slave; but in his mind he was free. He had qualities which made even his captors seek him in times of stress. His fellow captives were not fellow slaves but brothers. His spiritual leaders, though they were reduced to servitude, were none the less captains in a great struggle.

Shortly after the crucifixion of Christ and in the name of the new and universal faith which thus reached the Western World, there appeared the most amazing proof of the determining quality of dynamic faith. All revolutionary techniques we know today are merely elaborations of the method worked out by St. Paul in the white heat of his passion to bring about the establishment of a world based on the principle of loving your neighbor as yourself. You recall the story of that astonishing period.

Because the faith he professed was universal and because it included everyone St. Paul could and did salute as a brother anyone from emperor to slave. Now the quality of finding himself part of a brotherhood—especially if you

have been isolated and oppressed—is the most thrilling experience that can come to a man. Groups started throughout the entire eastern empire. The man who was yesterday a common soldier, a simple laborer, or a serf regarded as an animal suddenly found himself part of a family. Even his oppressor ceased to be the embodiment of force and became merely an extremely wayward brother. Perhaps St. Paul's greatest propaganda value (as we should say today) occurred during his imprisonment in Rome while he was awaiting trial and ultimate execution. He was guarded by Roman legionaries to whom he talked. In the Roman Empire as in Nazi Germany today life offered very little to the common soldier. He was ticketed for a hopeless life and ultimate death. To him the idea that he was also a man, a part of the great historical process, an heir of God, must have had a superlative splendor. The guards in St. Paul's prison were changed often and sent to all parts of the Empire with the result that endless cells of Christianity appeared unexplicably all over the Empire. This faith that a prisoner could impart to his jailer so that a leader anywhere could share with anyone he chanced to meet was a new factor in an Empire built on mere personal ambition. You could not meet it with armies. You had no ideas which could conquer it. Students of this history tell me that there is on record a letter from an exceedingly puzzled Roman official to his chief wondering how you could deal with this—and finding no answer.

Let us translate this experience into modern terms.

The decrees in most of Europe today require that a Jew shall wear a yellow star of David. This is intended as a badge of dishonor. But seen through the eyes of a dynamic faith it becomes a signal of brotherhood. In the tactics of passive resistance there is no greater advantage possible than to be able to distinguish your friends and allies from your enemies. So far from being the badge of shame which was the idea of the oppressor, it is actually becoming the outward and visible symbol of an inward and unconquerable strength.

What happened nearly three thousand years ago in Babylon can happen—and will happen—again. Today there is not a single captivity. There are many. The Polish Catholic is likewise condemned to wear a separate badge in the conquered parts of Europe. By this he knows when he meets his brothers of that faith. In the unhappy history of Poland this has occurred before. Never has it been possible to kill by any such means that invincible quality which has made Poland a continuous factor in victory or defeat. You could multiply instances in the black tale of present-day Europe from the Arctic Ocean to the Adriatic, from Brest to the banks of the Dnieper River. The outstanding fact is that though armies move and can destroy and kill, they cannot build. The waste they create is slowly but with deadly certainty swallowing the resources of the conquering forces. At this moment there are groups of experts in Berlin anxiously reckoning their expenditures in destruction and realizing that they cannot replace the munitions, the civilian supplies, and the lives they have wasted. Only dynamic faith and human cooperation can build; and without building there is no continuing flow of resources by which national life, let alone conquest, can be continued.

To you, the difficulties which are already beginning to appear in civil and military fronts of Europe are readily explicable. For the theory of the Nazi conquest was not universal but particular; it included few and excluded almost everyone. The Nazi "faith" eliminates a great part of humanity. The plan of setting up a "master race" was in any case scientifically silly; but politically and militarily it was infinitely worse. By excluding five-sixths of the people in its chosen areas, it arrayed against itself the forces it most needed. Because these forces were relegated to lowly and humble positions they were less visible and less easy to deal with. It is fairly easy for the *gauleiter* of an alleged master race to imprison or shoot a civil governor and put in one of his own men. But he cannot find, still less shoot, all of the people who keep the drains open or the streets clean, who keep the water

flowing into the houses or the lights lighted in the thoroughfares.

In modern life the ultimate controls lie with the little people who actually labor with their hands on the mechanisms which keep civilization going. Whenever they stop wanting to do these things or whenever the civilization they are supposed to operate with the sweat of their brows ceases to be an expression of the faith they have, the machine stops going. Still worse, it may go into reverse. In that moment the master becomes not a dominant force but a hunted figure. The conqueror walks the streets in constant fear. His armed forces, though not a word is said, know that they are surrounded by a force they do not understand—a force which one day will mean that they will not eat. The would-be rulers of an empire become a handful of people, with arms in their hands it is true, but with their backs against a wall.

This is what is happening on the Continent of Europe today. There is not a single fraction of the entire mechanism which its Nazi conquerors can trust. The more intelligent of those conquerors are desperately seeking for some exit from a situation which they themselves have created. Yet there can be no exit so long as they profess and practice an outlaw faith which by their own choice cuts them off as effectively from most of mankind as though they were lepers.

With this new demonstration of a very old historical truth you will perhaps understand why some of us have never doubted the final victory over the present disaster. We have seen it happen too often! We know that by mathematical calculation a year ago last June it seemed impossible that Britain should not be forced to her knees. Military experts added up their figures and could come to no other conclusion. The Germans were so sure of it that they found it inconceivable that a sane British Government should not recognize what were assumed to be "facts" and promptly negotiate peace. They were so sure of their supremacy that they apparently expected the United States as a friend of England to counsel her to give in.

The British did not believe it and we did not believe it. The course of the next few months showed that there was more to a world struggle and a world revolution than mere military mathematics.

We have seen the same thing happen in China. We are seeing it occur elsewhere. We have seen that the countries standing by their faith even though it meant temporary eclipse are today actually more alive and more vigorous than those which abandoned their faith and accepted the outlaw doctrine of exclusive force.

In the long run the universal faith which begins with the assumption that all men are brothers and which backs that up by sharing with them the conduct of affairs, invariably produces in every line of endeavor an ultimate superiority. This is the quality of democracy.

Because of this very conviction in the triumph of universal faith and any government based on it, it is well that we consult together to see what we can do to strengthen that faith and action. By definition faith must be a belief so strong that it requires men to act not merely in their own interest but in the interest of all of the brotherhood. Unless the will is strong enough to translate faith into life and action, the belief scarcely merits the dignity of the great word "faith".

Many people come to me in Washington, chiefly to ask a single question, "What can I do in this situation?" Commonly their desire is to offer their services to the Government. And I have always answered, "Look around. Everyone cannot go into the Army and the Navy nor can everyone enter the Government service. Is there anything you can do where you are?" For faith is a total conception. You defend it with armies if need be. You forward it by the conventional work of the state. But both these activities are only a mere fraction of the aggregate life of a nation.

As Americans we are a brotherhood, and we are proud to say that that brotherhood excludes no one. As a Nation we are proud that our friendship and our brotherhood are open to every country which meets us in like spirit. We do not have nations or nationalities as en-

mies. We do struggle against lawlessness and against cruelty, against hatred and against oppression, against fear and slavery and want. So far as we can we must eliminate all of those qualities within the United States. If therefore anyone carries on the struggle against injustice or want or race hatred or selfishness in his own community he has joined in the struggle for the liberation of the world. Any element, however small, of strength that he can contribute adds to the strength of the Nation and to the strength of that free faith which alone will create a world in which we are willing to live.

As individuals the faith of a democracy demands that we recognize as brothers the people high and low with whom we have daily contact. If there is injustice, political or economic, within our circle our faith demands that we join in insisting that the wrong be righted. Do not think that this is a counsel of abstractions. We have watched the propaganda techniques of unfriendly countries. We have seen that they try first to create injustice where that can be done, and then to capitalize the result as a proof that this faith we profess is a meaningless thing.

It is at this point that we justifiably call in what used to be called "science" and what today we may call technique.

The techniques of modern life—our engineering, our chemistry, our medicine, and our military armaments; our industrial organization and our methods of supply—are tools only.

In and of themselves they do nothing. What they achieve is the desire of men's minds.

It so happens that in my academic work I have had much to do with what is called the "social sciences". It took a long time for modern economists to learn that economy is not merely the result of production and distribution but that it reflects the aggregate desires of men in respect of the world in which they wish to live. This was not an easy lesson. Yet the fact is that the world we live in is the world we want to live in; it is the product of our desires carried into execution by our rapidly widening techniques.

But these techniques are superb. On the physical side we now have in our hands the tools which can create any condition we really desire. If we want a population living in relative ease, we can have it. If we want a population physically feeble and interested only in minor luxuries, we can have that. In older times it used to be said that people got the kind of government they deserved. Today it can certainly be said of us that our people will live the kind of life, will create the kind of communities, and will build the kind of cities they truly wish.

America has at her command the power to defend the faith that is in her. She has the power to create a civilization unmatched in history, when the need of defense shall have passed. To you whose duty it is to strengthen her faith, we bid God-speed.

Cultural Relations

MUSIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[Released to the press September 12]

On September 2, 1941 President Roosevelt approved the appointment of the Advisory Committee on Music to advise the Department of State through the Division of Cultural Relations regarding the stimulation of musical inter-

change among the American republics and the coordination of activities in this country which concern inter-American music.¹

¹ For advisory committees in other fields of cultural relations and their memberships, see the *Bulletin* of May 17, 1941, p. 603, and August 23, 1941, p. 154.

The personnel of the Committee, which is to serve jointly during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and for the Department of State, is as follows:

Warren D. Allen, Professor of Music, Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.

Marshall Bartholomew, Director, Yale University Glee Club, New Haven, Conn.

John W. Beattie, Mus.D., Dean, School of Music, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

William Berrien, Ph.D., Adviser on Latin American Studies, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.

Evans Clark, Executive Director, Twentieth Century Fund, New York, N. Y.

Aaron Copland, President, American Composers Alliance, New York, N. Y.

Earl V. Moore, Mus.D., Director, School of Music, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Russell V. Morgan, Mus.D., Director of Music, Cleveland Public Schools and Professor of Music, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Carleton Sprague Smith, Ph.D., Chief of Music Division, New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.

Davidson Taylor, Assistant to the Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES

In cooperation with the Department of State and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has awarded fellowships to eight physicians from five American republics for special graduate study in the United States. These physicians from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay, and Venezuela will study at outstanding medical institutions in the United States.

The physicians who will receive fellowships and the institutions to which they have been assigned are as follows:

BRAZIL

Dr. Aurelio Monteiro, who graduated from the National School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, receiving honors in gynecology, is a member of the Society of Medicine and Surgery of Rio de Janeiro and of the Brazilian Society of Gynecology, and was also winner of the 1939 Gynecology Prize of the Society of Medicine and Surgery. Preparatory to becoming an assistant in the Department of Surgery of the National School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Monteiro will study at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dr. Rafael Arturo Batlle, who graduated from the National University of Santo Domingo in 1938, will study under Dr. Hugh Young at the Brady Urological Institute of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Upon his return to his own country, Dr. Batlle will head the Urological Service of the new hospital which the Government has opened at Ciudad Trujillo.

Dr. L. F. Thomen, who graduated from the University of Santo Domingo in 1936 and from Tulane University in 1938, will study in the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore and later will visit the State Health Departments of Virginia and Georgia.

MEXICO

Dr. Feliciano Palomino-Dena, who graduated from the Army Medical School in Mexico City, is a major in the Medical Corps of the Mexican Army and has been director of the Mexican Federal Hospital for Drug Addicts. He will study ophthalmology at Columbia University, New York City, or at the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Dr. Rodolfo Vera-Barrigete, who graduated from the Army Medical School in Mexico City, is now studying at the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Departments of the District of Columbia and Baltimore. After completing his studies there, he will go to the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia.

PARAGUAY

Dr. Raúl Peña, Director of Health and Chief of the National Health Laboratories of Paraguay, is studying and observing the activities of the District of Columbia Health Department and the Health Departments of the States of Virginia, Georgia, and New York. Later Dr. Peña will visit the Venereal Disease Clinic of the United States Public Health Service at Hot Springs, Ark., and will attend meetings of public-health societies.

VENEZUELA

Dr. R. A. Salas-Victoria, of the Venezuelan Ministry of Health, will study public-health subjects at the University of Michigan, including field work.

Dr. Francisco Scannone, graduate of the Central University of Venezuela, will study in the Venereal Disease Clinic of the United States Public Health Service at Baltimore and later probably will go to the Public Health Service Venereal Disease Clinic at Hot Springs, Ark. On his return to Venezuela, Dr. Scannone will be connected with the Division of Venereal Disease Control of his country.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Mr. William C. Burdett, a Foreign Service officer of class I, was designated to succeed Mr. J. Klahr Huddle as Director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, effective August 28, 1941 (Departmental Order 966).

Mr. John M. Begg was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, effective September 6, 1941 (Departmental Order 965).

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 13]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 6, 1941:

The assignment of Carol H. Foster, of Annapolis, Md., as Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Foster has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Lucien Memminger, of Charleston, S. C., who has been serving as Consul General at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

Leslie E. Reed, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been serving as First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Athens, Greece, has been

designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

Alfred W. Klieforth, of Boalsburg, Pa., who has been serving as Consul General at Cologne, Germany, has been assigned as Consul General at Winnipeg, Canada.

Harold B. Quarton, of Algona, Iowa, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul General at Keijo, Chosen.

Thormod O. Klath, of Sioux City, Iowa, Commercial Attaché at Bern, Switzerland, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden.

John M. Cabot, of Cambridge, Mass., Second Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

George Alexander Armstrong, of New York, N. Y., Consul at Málaga, Spain, has been assigned as Consul at Manchester, England.

Howard F. Withey, of Reed City, Mich., who has been serving as Consul at Trieste, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

Archer Woodford, of Paris, Ky., who has been serving as Consul at Hamburg, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Calcutta, India.

Richard S. Huestis, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., who has been serving as Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, has been assigned as Consul at Cardiff, Wales.

Frederick W. Hinke, of Auburn, N. Y., Consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned as Consul at Shanghai, China.

Roy E. B. Bower, of Alameda, Calif., who has been serving as Consul at Munich, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Calcutta, India.

Charles E. Brookhart, of Washington, Iowa, Consul at London, England, has been assigned as Consul at Shanghai, China.

H. Gordon Minnigerode, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., now serving in the Department of State, has

been assigned as Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

James M. Gilchrist, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Halifax, Canada.

Hartwell Johnson, of Aiken, S. C., Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been canceled. In lieu

thereof, Mr. Gleeck has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland, and will serve in dual capacity.

Herbert V. Olds, of Lynn, Mass., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Edmund A. Gullion, of Lexington, Ky., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Salonika, Greece, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FINANCE

AGREEMENT WITH HAITI

[Released to the press September 13]

The Government of the Republic of Haiti announced at Port-au-Prince on September 13 the signature by the representatives of the Governments of the United States and of Haiti of an agreement defining the financial relations between the two countries. The purpose of the agreement is to modernize the fiscal machinery set up in 1915 while adequately safeguarding the interests of the holders of the 1922 and 1923 Haitian bonds. The offices of Fiscal Representative and Deputy Fiscal Representative are terminated.

The framework of the new agreement derives from the negotiations conducted last April by President Elie Lescot of Haiti, then President-elect, and the Under Secretary of State of the United States, Sumner Welles.¹ The text of the agreement was developed in the course of

conversations conducted in the Department during July with the Minister of Haiti to the United States, M. Fernand Dennis, and the Haitian Minister of Finance, M. Abel Lacroix.

Under the agreement the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti is charged with the supervision of the accounting and disbursing systems and the collection of customs and internal revenues in the Republic. The Bank becomes the sole depository of Government funds and the Haitian Minister of Finance undertakes to transfer to a representative of the holders the sums necessary for the service of the outstanding Haitian dollar bonds.

The Board of Directors of the reorganized Bank consists of six voting members, of whom three are citizens of Haiti and three are citizens of the United States. Decisions of the Board require a majority vote. The President of the Republic of Haiti appoints the Haitian members, while the United States members are chosen by agreement between the two Governments. In this connection there were exchanged simultaneously with the signature of

¹ *Bulletin* of May 10, 1941, p. 567.

the agreement notes signed by the Foreign Minister of Haiti and the American Minister to Haiti agreeing upon the three United States members.

Two co-presidents of the Bank are provided for in the agreement. One of these, the Haitian Minister of Finance, is ex officio the honorary president who shall preside at the meetings of the Board. The other co-president is one of the United States members of the Board who is designated to represent the holders of the 1922 and 1923 bonds and to coordinate and direct the functions and activities of the two vice presidents who are chosen by the Board. One of the vice presidents is charged with supervising and carrying out the commercial operations of the Bank, and the other with supervising and carrying out the fiscal functions of the Bank, under the immediate direction of the president responsible for such work.

The interest and amortization service of the 1922 and 1923 bonds constitute an irrevocable first lien upon the revenues of the Government of Haiti. The agreement specifies that until the amortization of the bonds has been completed, the public debt of the Republic of Haiti shall not be increased except by agreement between the two Governments. Furthermore it is provided that in the event that the total revenues of the Government should in any fiscal year exceed \$7,000,000, additional sums shall be applied to the sinking fund for the redemption of bonds.

By the exchange of notes the following United States members of the Board have been designated:

Mr. W. H. Williams, a resident of Port-au-Prince and the General Manager of the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti for a number of years; becomes one of the co-presidents.

Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Asheville, N. C., a member of the American commission to reorganize and administer the finances of Persia from 1922 to 1927, and from 1937 to 1941 Deputy General Receiver of Dominican Customs.

Mr. Edward F. Roosevelt, of New York, a representative for several years of American business firms in France, Belgium, and Spain; from 1937 to 1939 Commissioner to South America for the New York World's Fair, and in 1940 Director of Foreign Government Participation in the Fair.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Portugal—Portuguese Colonies

By a note dated September 4, 1941 the Spanish Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that on July 3, 1941 the instrument of ratification by Portugal of the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, was deposited with the Spanish Government. The ratification includes also the Portuguese Colonies.

By a second note dated September 4, 1941 the Spanish Ambassador informed the Secretary of State that the Embassy of Italy at Madrid in a note dated July 2, 1941 informed the Spanish Government of the adherence "of the independent state of the Kingdom of Croatia" to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 18 [determining, effective September 10, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of animal products, textile fibers and manufactures, wood and paper, nonmetallic minerals, non-ferrous metals, precious metals, as designated in Proclamation 2503; sole leather and belting leather (items 3 and 4, Proclamation 2460); and asbestos (item 2c, Proclamation 2413)]. August 20, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) 6 *Federal Register* 4664.

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Europe

DEFINITION OF TERM "UNITED KINGDOM"

[Released to the press September 15]

The President's proclamation of November 4, 1939,¹ issued under section 1 (a) of the Neutrality Act of 1939, proclaimed the existence of a state of war " . . . between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa . . ."

On August 27, 1941 the Secretary of State requested from the Acting Attorney General a formal opinion as to whether the term "United Kingdom" as used in the proclamation might properly be construed as including only England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, and as not including the overseas territories and possessions of Great Britain not expressly enumerated in the proclamation. The Acting Attorney General concluded that that term is properly to be construed as including only England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and not the overseas territories and possessions of Great Britain not thus expressly enumerated.

The restrictions of section 2 (a) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 apply only to the carriage of passengers, articles, or materials to states named in proclamations issued under section 1 (a) of the Act. Accordingly, transportation of passengers and any articles or materials including arms, ammunition, or implements of war to the overseas colonies and possessions of Great Britain which are not in a combat area and which are not specifically enumerated in

the proclamation of November 4, 1939 is not prohibited by the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The text of the Acting Attorney General's opinion follows:

"OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

"Washington, D. C., August 29, 1941.

"The Honorable

"The Secretary of State.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"I have your letter of August 27² requesting my opinion whether the term 'United Kingdom,' as used in the President's proclamation of November 4, 1939 (4 F.R. 4493), issued under the Neutrality Act of 1939, may be construed as 'including only England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and as not including the overseas territories and possessions of the British Empire'.

"The proclamation reads in pertinent part as follows:

"Now, Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and that it is necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace of the United States and to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.'

¹ *Bulletin* of November 4, 1939, p. 452.

² Not printed.

"The generally accepted meaning of 'United Kingdom' is reflected in the definition set forth in Webster's *New International Dictionary of the English Language*, Second Edition, 1939. Here the term is defined as follows:

"*United Kingdom, the.* Great Britain and Ireland;—so called from January 1, 1801, when the Legislative Union went into operation, to 1922 when, after the establishment of the Irish Free State, the remaining portion was officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By act of Parliament, 1927, the words "United Kingdom" were omitted from the title of the king."

"This definition is entirely consistent with well-established English usage. Thus, in Professor Dicey's work on *Conflict of Laws* (Second Edition, 1908) 'United Kingdom' is defined as follows (at p. 68):

"'United Kingdom' means the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the islands adjacent thereto, but does not include either the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands."

See also Keith, *The Governments of the British Empire* (1935) p. 20.

"The origin of the English usage was the Union of Ireland Act, which provided that 'the said Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* shall . . . be united into one Kingdom by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*'; 39 & 40 G. 3, c. 67 (1800). The same meaning was also given to the term under discussion in the Interpretation Act of 1889, 52 & 53 V. c. 63, s. 18, which provided as follows:

"In this act, and in every act passed after the commencement of this act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely—

"(1) The expression "British Isles" shall mean the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man."

"Although the foregoing provision does not directly define 'United Kingdom,' it points ir-

resistibly to the conclusion that 'United Kingdom' is limited to the British Isles and does not include the overseas possessions, or dependencies, or mandates of the British Empire. This is true because that provision makes 'British Isles,' which clearly does not include overseas possessions or dependencies, more extensive than 'United Kingdom.' The definition in the Interpretation Act reflected a well-established usage which had been embodied in specific definitions of the term 'United Kingdom' in previous statutes, such as An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland (1857) 20 & 21 V. c. 60 s. 4; An Act to Alter Certain Duties and to Amend the Laws relating to Customs (1867), 30 & 31 V. c. 82 s. 5; An Act for Improving the Condition of Mates and Seamen and Maintaining Discipline in the Merchant Service (1850) 13 and 14 V. c. 93, s. 2.

"The separation of Northern and Southern Ireland by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, and the creation of the Irish Free State by the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922, 12 G. 5, c. 4, required, of course, a change in the definition of the term 'United Kingdom.' Accordingly, statutes passed shortly after these acts contained the following specific definition:

"'United Kingdom' means Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

See e.g., Settled Land Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 18, s. 117; Trustees Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 19, s. 68; Law of Property Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 20, s. 205; Land Registration Act, 1925, 15 G. 5, c. 21, s. 3; Merchant Shipping Act, 1925, 15 & 16 G. 5, c. 37, s. 3; Teachers Act, 1925, 15 & 16 G. 5, c. 59, s. 18; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, 15 & 16 G. 5, c. 84, s. 48; Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, 16 & 17 G. 5, c. 53, s. 10.

"In 1927, a new interpretation statute, Royal Parliamentary Titles Act, 17 G. 5, c. 4, was passed to reflect the change in political structure and provided in section 2, as follows:

"In every act passed and public documents issued after the passage of this act the expression "United Kingdom" shall, unless the con-

text otherwise requires, mean Great Britain and Northern Ireland.'

"The applicable court decisions show a uniform judicial interpretation of the term 'United Kingdom' in complete harmony with the legislative definitions set forth above. See e.g., *Turnbull v. Solicitor of Inland Revenue*, 42 Sc. L.R. 15 (1904); *DeBeers Consolidated Mine Ltd. v. Howe*, (1906) A.C. 455; *Tomalin v. S. Pearson & Son Ltd.*, (1909) 2 K. B. 61.

"The foregoing discussion demonstrates that the term 'United Kingdom' is a term of art with a well-settled and precise meaning. No contrary purpose appearing, well-settled canons of constructions require that the term as used in the proclamation should be given this meaning.

"For the reasons given it is my opinion that the term 'United Kingdom' as used in the proclamation of November 4, 1939, is properly to be construed as including only England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and not the overseas territories and possessions of the British Empire.

"Respectfully,

"FRANCIS BIDDLE
Acting Attorney General"

RETURN OF AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES

In view of the complete lack of normal travel facilities from the British Isles to the United States, the Secretary of State, exercising the discretion resting in him under the Neutrality Act of 1939, has authorized American citizens to travel from the British Isles to the United States on belligerent vessels at their own risk when no other means of transportation are available, and has instructed the American Ambassador to work out an equitable procedure.

Some such arrangement became necessary by reason of the fact that under the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 certain American citizens now residing in the British Isles will lose their American citizenship on October 14, 1941 unless they return to the United States by that date.

In considering some relief for this group of American citizens, it was felt that similar relief should be accorded all other American citizens now residing in the British Isles who are willing to risk the danger of the journey across the North Atlantic on a belligerent ship at this time.

Commercial Policy

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY OF COFFEE INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press September 18]

The President signed an Executive order on September 17, 1941, prescribing regulations pertaining to the entry of coffee into the United States from countries which are signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

The order is designed to prevent the diversion to the United States of coffee shipped from the producing countries under their quotas for exports to the market outside the United States. Such diversion of coffee shipments may result in the filling of the United States import quotas

before the producing countries' export quotas for the United States market are exhausted. This situation would interfere with the normal operations of the coffee trade and, in certain instances, would make it impossible for the traders to make deliveries in fulfillment of contracts.

The order establishes a procedure for coordinating control of coffee exports by the producing countries with control of coffee imports by the United States. This procedure requires that the usual invoice of shipment certified by a

United States consular officer shall include a statement signed by the officer to the effect that an official document required by article VI of the agreement has been presented showing that the coffee has been authorized for exportation to the United States, and also requires that the entry of coffee into the United States shall be made only upon presentation of such an invoice.

This order is effective immediately, and the certified consular invoice described above is required in the case of any shipment of coffee from a signatory country presented for entry for consumption in the United States on or after October 1, 1941 except as stated below.

This order does not apply to shipments of coffee valued at less than \$100.

In cases where the invoice is late in arriving, the importer is permitted to make entry of the shipment upon the posting of a bond to produce the invoice within a period of six months. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will exercise under existing law such authority regarding the posting and cancellation of the bond as may be appropriate and necessary to serve fully the purpose of the order.

Provision is also made in the order to permit the entry into the United States of coffee shipped from the producing country on a through bill of lading prior to the date of the order. This is designed to avoid inconvenience or hardship that might otherwise arise when the new procedure comes into effect. However, other shipments made prior to that date, if valued at \$100 or more, will require for entry into the United States an invoice certified in accordance with the provisions of the order.

The text of the Executive order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ENTRY OF COFFEE INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM COUNTRIES SIGNATORIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 11, 1941 (Public Law 33, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. No invoice of coffee produced in a country which is a signatory of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement shall be certified hereafter by a United States consular officer unless there shall be produced to the certifying officer an official document, required by Article VI of the Agreement, showing that the coffee is within the producing country's quota for exportation to United States customs territory.

2. Beginning October 1, 1941, coffee produced in a country which is a signatory of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement shall not be admitted to entry for consumption in the customs territory of the United States unless there shall be produced for each shipment of such coffee an invoice bearing a certificate of a United States consular officer that there has been presented to him an official document required by Article VI of the Agreement showing that such shipment is within the producing country's quota for exportation to United States customs territory; except that any such shipment may be so entered without the production of such an invoice if the shipment is valued at less than \$100, or if there is given a bond conditioned for the production of such an invoice within six months from the date of entry, or if the coffee was shipped from the producing country under a through bill of lading to the United States prior to the date of this order.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 17, 1941.

[No. 8902]

National Defense

LICENSING OF EXPORTS

The Office of the Administrator of Export Control has been placed under the Economic Defense Board by an Executive order of September 15, 1941 (no. 8900), which amends Executive Order 8839 of July 30, 1941¹ establishing the Board. The text of the Executive order of

¹ *Bulletin of August 2, 1941, p. 87.*

September 15 is printed in the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1941, page 4795.

[Released to the press September 15]

The Secretary of State announced on September 15 that general licenses G-1 to G-66 and G-68 to G-78 have been amended to include the forms, conversions, and derivations of wood and paper as set forth in Export Control Schedule 20.² Contrary to a previous announcement, general license G-63 authorizing exportations to the Philippines does not include Sitka spruce listed in Export Control Schedule 18.

Collectors of customs were informed on September 17, 1941 that, since sulfanilamide, phenolphthalein, and acetophenetidine do not fall within the definition of "Other finished coal-tar products (exclusive of medicinals)", which appears in Export Control Schedule 17 under Schedule B, number 8069.99, no license is required for their exportation.

On September 19, collectors were informed that the consolidation of general licenses does not alter in any respect the present status and the present code-symbol designations of general in-transit licenses or of the special petroleum licenses GEG and GEH.

Cultural Relations

SHORT-WAVE RADIO - PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

In cooperation with the Department of State the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has completed plans for the compiling in Spanish, Portuguese, and English of short-wave radio-program schedules for mailing to the other American republics.

The schedules will be mailed regularly by the Office of the Coordinator to United States missions and to a selected mailing list in the other American republics. Forty thousand

programs for the week of October 12 were distributed in the first mailing.

Distribution of these schedules is designed to supply detailed information on all short-wave programs broadcast from this country which can be heard in the other American republics. Each program on the schedules is listed by title, the hour at which it may be heard, and the wave length of the broadcasting station.

Only programs broadcast in Spanish are listed in the Spanish-language schedules, and, similarly, only Portuguese programs are listed in the Portuguese schedules and only English in the English schedules. To further facilitate the location of programs, the Spanish schedules are published in four separate issues, each showing the time in effect in the area in which it is distributed.

Legislation

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for State Department, Fiscal Year 1942; Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Six Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1942 Amounting to \$3,032,300; and Two Drafts of Proposed Provisions Pertaining to Existing Appropriations, for the Department of State. (H.Doc. 375, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 5 pp.

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for Operations Under the Lend-Lease Act: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting a Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation in the Amount of \$5,985,000,000 for Operations Under the Lend-Lease Act. (H.Doc. 374, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 3 pp.

Operations Under Lend-Lease Act: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting Pursuant to Law, the Second Report Under the Act of March 11, 1941, Public Law 11, 77th Cong., entitled "An Act Further to Promote the Defense of the United States, and for Other Purposes". (S.Doc. 112, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 32 pp.

To Suspend Philippine Export Taxes for a Period of One Year: Hearings Before the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1623, A Bill To Suspend the Export Tax Prescribed by Section 6 of the Act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as Amended, for a Period of One Year, Commencing July 1, 1941, and For Other Purposes. July 31 and August 4 and 6, 1941. IV, 91 pp.

² 6 *Federal Register* 4535.

The Foreign Service

PROMOTIONS

[Released to the press September 18]

The following Foreign Service officers have been nominated for promotion in the Foreign Service, effective August 16, 1941:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class III to class II</i>			
Loyd V. Steere	London	Agricultural Attaché	Claremont, Calif.
<i>From class IV to class III</i>			
Don C. Bliss, Jr.	London	Consul	Biloxi, Miss.
Austin C. Brady	Rangoon	Consul	Santa Fe, N.M.
Edward S. Crocker, 2d	Tokyo	First Secretary	Fitchburg, Mass.
Walter J. Donnelly	Rio de Janeiro	Commercial Attaché	Arlington, Mass.
Homer S. Fox	London	Assistant Commercial Attaché	Central Lake, Mich.
Harry F. Hawley	Marseille	Consul	New York, N.Y.
William R. Laogdon	Mukden	Consul	Dedham, Mass.
Alfred T. Nester	Guayaquil	Consul General	Geneva, N.Y.
Albert F. Nufer	Habana	Commercial Attaché	New York, N.Y.
Frank S. Williams	Tokyo	Commercial Attaché	Magree, Miss.
<i>From class V to class IV</i>			
Clayton W. Aldridge	Singapore	Consul	Rome, N.Y.
William H. Beach	Antwerp	Consul	Concord Wharf, Va.
Donald F. Bigelow	Bern	Second Secretary	St. Paul, Minn.
John M. Corrigan	Durban	Consul	Athlanta, Ga.
Allan Dawson	La Paz	Consul-Second Secretary	Des Moines, Iowa
James O. Denby	Capetown	Consul	Evansville, Ind.
Lynn W. Franklin	Ningara Falls	Consul	Bethesda, Md.
Curtis C. Jordan	Madras	Consul	Eagle Rock, Calif.
David McK. Key	Rome	Second Secretary	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Renwick S. McNiece	Maracaibo	Consul	Salt Lake City, Utah
Marcel E. Malige	Martinique	Consul	Lapwai, Idaho
Warwick Perkins	Toronto	Consul	Baltimore, Md.
J. Bartlett Richards	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Chevy Chase, Md.
<i>From class VI to class V</i>			
H. Merrell Benninghoff	Tokyo	Second Secretary	Rochester, N.Y.
Joseph F. Burt	Valparaiso	Consul	Fairfield, Ill.
Vinton Chapin	Dublin	Second Secretary	Boston, Mass.
Prescott Childs	Rio de Janeiro	Consul-Second Secretary	Holyoke, Mass.
William M. Gwynn	Beirut	Consul	Los Angeles, Calif.
Walter H. McKinney	London	Consul	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Clarence E. Macy	Karachi	Consul	Denver, Colo.
Dale W. Maher	Lyon	Consul	Joplin, Mo.
Walter S. Reineck	Vancouver	Consul	Fremont, Ohio
Thomas H. Robinson	Vancouver	Consul	Princeton, N.J.
William A. Smale	Cork	Consul	San Diego, Calif.
E. Talbot Smith	Nairobi	Consul	Hartford, Conn.
Francis H. Styles	Dublin	Consul	Falls Church, Va.
Howard F. Withey	Trieste	Consul	Reed City, Mich.

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class VII to class VI</i>			
George M. Abbott	Marseille	Consul	Cleveland, Ohio
George Andrews	Panamá	Consul-Second Secretary	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lawrence S. Armstrong	Nogales	Consul	Rochester, N. Y.
Roy W. Baker	Bristol	Consul	Buffalo, N. Y.
Ellis A. Bonnet	Amsterdam	Consul	Engle Pass, Tex.
Frederick W. Hinke	Tientsin	Consul	Auburn, N. Y.
Charles A. Hutchinson	Adelaide	Consul	Duluth, Minn.
John B. Ketcham	Medan	Consul	New York, N. Y.
John H. Madonne	Bern	Consul-Second Secretary	Waco, Tex.
James E. Parks	Colón	Consul	Rocky Mount, N. C.
James K. Penfield	Godthaab	Consul	San Francisco, Calif.
Winfield H. Scott	Tenerife	Consul	Washington, D. C.
Arthur F. Tower	Kobe	Consul	Rochester, N. Y.
<i>From class VIII to class VII</i>			
Stephen E. Aguirre	Mexicali	Consul	El Paso, Tex.
Daniel V. Andersou	Bogotá	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Dover, Del.
Waldo E. Bailey	London	Vice Consul	Jackson, Miss.
Walworth Barbour	Sofia	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Lexington, Mass.
Jacob D. Beam	London	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Princeton, N. J.
John W. Carrigan	México, D. F.	Third Secretary	San Francisco, Calif.
Bernard C. Connelly	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Rock Island, Ill.
Merritt N. Cootes	Rome	Third Secretary	Alexandria, Va.
Earl T. Crain	Madrid	Third Secretary-Vice Consul	Huotsville, Ill.
Andrew E. Donovan, 2d	Bogotá	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	San Francisco, Calif.
Walter C. Dowling	Rome	Third Secretary	Sea Island Beach, Ga.
Daniel Gaudin, Jr.	Alexandria	Vice Consul	Philadelphia, Pa.
James E. Henderson	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Berkeley, Calif.
Fred W. Jandrey	Melbourne	Vice Consul	Neenah, Wis.
Douglas Jenkins, Jr.	Lisbon	Third Secretary	Charleston, S. C.
Henry P. Leverich	Lisbon	Third Secretary	Mountclair, N. J.
Raymond P. Ludden	Canton	Vice Consul	Fall River, Mass.
Patrick Mallon	Léopoldville	Consul	Cincinnati, Ohio
John P. Palmer	London	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Seattle, Wash.
Troy L. Perkins	Kunming	Consul	Lexington, Ky.
Paul J. Reveley	London	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	East Haven, Conn.
W. Garland Richardson	Dairen	Vice Consul	Richmond, Va.
Halleck L. Rose	Berlin	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Omaha, Nebr.
Livingston Satterthwaite	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Huntingdon Valley, Pa.
Francis L. Spaulding	Cairo	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Brookline, Mass.
John F. Stone	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Wayne, Pa.
Tyler Thompson	Zurich	Vice Consul	Elmira, N. Y.
William C. Trimble	México, D. F.	Third Secretary	Baltimore, Md.
Milton K. Wells	Callao-Lima	Vice Consul	Bristow, Okla.
<i>From unclassified A to class VIII</i>			
Hector C. Adam, Jr.	Hamilton, Bermuda	Vice Consul	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Russell W. Beaton	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Buffalo, N. Y.
Roswell C. Beverstock	Belfast	Vice Consul	Stanford Univ., Calif.
William F. Busser	Department	Foreign Service Officer	Philadelphia, Pa.
Richard W. Byrd	Calcutta	Vice Consul	Norfolk, Va.
Glion Curtis, Jr.	Port-au-Prince	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Norster Groves, Mo.
Harry M. Donaldson	Marseille	Vice Consul	West Newton, Pa.
Owen W. Oaines	Ciudad Juarez	Vice Consul	Atlanta, Ga.
Elbert G. Mathews	Managua	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Oakland, Calif.
John Ordway	London	Vice Consul	Washington, D. C.
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr.	Lisbon	Vice Consul	Rye, N. Y.
George F. Scherer	Department	Foreign Service Officer	New York, N. Y.
Earle C. Taylor	Ankara	Assistant Commercial Attaché	Kennett Square, Pa.
Woodruff Wallner	Paris	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	New York, N. Y.
T. Elliot Weil	Shanghai	Vice Consul	Pleasantville, N. Y.
Ivan B. White	Rio de Janeiro	Vice Consul-Third Secretary	Salem, Ore.

[Released to the press September 19]

The following Foreign Service officers have been promoted in the Foreign Service, effective August 16, 1941:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From unclassified B to unclassified A</i>			
William Belton.....	Ciudad Trujillo.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Portland, Oreg.
William H. Cordell.....	Lisbon.....	Vice Consul.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Robert T. Cowan.....	Zürich.....	Vice Consul.....	Dallas, Tex.
Leon L. Cowles.....	Barcelona.....	Vice Consul.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr.....	Berlin.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Lincoln, Nebr.
Philip M. Davenport.....	Canton.....	Vice Consul.....	Chevy Chase, Md.
Richard H. Davis.....	Tsingtao.....	Vice Consul.....	Ashville, N.Y.
Vernon L. Fluharty.....	Medellin.....	Vice Consul.....	Worthington, Ohio
A. David Fritzman.....	Tehran.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Wilmore, Ky.
John Goodyear.....	Panamá.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Springfield Center, N.Y.
Robert Grinnell.....	Singapore.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N.Y.
Parker T. Hart.....	Pará.....	Vice Consul.....	Medford, Mass.
Franklin Hawley.....	Hankow.....	Vice Consul.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
John Everts Horner.....	Wellington.....	Vice Consul.....	Denver, Colo.
Outerbridge Horsey.....	Budapest.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N.Y.
Randolph A. Kidder.....	Sydney and Canberra.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Beverly Farms, Mass.
William L. Krieg.....	Dakar.....	Vice Consul.....	Newark, Ohio
Carl F. Norden.....	Paramaribo.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N.Y.
Robert W. Rinden.....	Hong Kong.....	Vice Consul.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa
George Lybrook West, Jr.....	Gulftaab.....	Vice Consul.....	San Francisco, Calif.
<i>From unclassified C to unclassified B</i>			
Donald B. Calder.....	London.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N.Y.
Lewis E. Gieck, Jr.....	Helsinki.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Chicago, Ill.
Clark E. Husted.....	Lyon.....	Vice Consul.....	Toledo, Ohio
Richard A. Johnson.....	London.....	Vice Consul.....	Moline, Ill.
M. Gordon Knox.....	Berlin.....	Vice Consul.....	Baltimore, Md.
Alfred H. Lovell, Jr.....	Bonotá.....	Vice Consul-Third Secretary.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lee D. Randall.....	Marseille.....	Vice Consul.....	Highland Park, Ill.
Byron B. Snyder.....	Genoa.....	Vice Consul.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Wallace W. Stuart.....	Colombo.....	Vice Consul.....	Greeneville, Tenn.
Joseph J. Wagner.....	Bombay.....	Vice Consul.....	Jamaica Park, N.Y.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

On September 17, 1941 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Poland, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia now established in London. Mr. Biddle will continue to serve concurrently as Ambassador near the Government of Belgium and as Minister near the Governments of Norway, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia now established in London.

[Released to the press September 20]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 13, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Maynard B. Barnes, of Vinton, Iowa, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, and will serve in dual capacity.

George R. Merrell, of St. Louis, Mo., Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned as Consul General at Calcutta, India.

George E. Miller, of Atlantic City, N. J., Vice Consul at Nice, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Bernard C. Connelly, of Rock Island, Ill., Vice Consul at Karachi, India, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

M. Robert Rutherford, of Missoula, Mont., Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Jesse Milton Orme, of Rexburg City, Idaho, has been appointed Vice Consul at Curitiba, Brazil.

Robert G. Wesson, of Jackson, Ohio, has been appointed Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Buford K. Isaacs, Jr., of Ft. Worth, Tex., has

been appointed Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

C. Langdon Harriss, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Vice Consul at Medellin, Colombia.

J. Allard Gasque, of Florence, S. C., has been appointed Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

Marc L. Severe, of Sioux City, Iowa, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

Arnlioth G. Heltberg, of Oakland, Calif., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Bergen, Norway, has been appointed Vice Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland.

James S. Lawton, of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed Vice Consul at Paramaribo, Surinam.

William W. Marvel, of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

On September 17, 1941 an Executive order (no. 8902) was issued prescribing regulations pertaining to the entry of coffee in the United States from countries signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed November 28, 1940. A statement issued to the press and the text of this Executive order appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Colombia

The American Embassy at Bogotá reported under date of August 19, 1941 that the *Diario*

Oficial for July 16, 1941 published the text of Decree 1246, dated July 10, 1941, by which the Colombian Government ratified the revisions as adopted at Cairo on April 8, 1938 of the General Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932.

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Guatemala

By a despatch dated September 5, 1941 the American Minister to Guatemala reported that the National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala, by Decree 2543 of April 24, 1941, ap-

proved the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana July 30, 1940. The decree was published in the *Diario de Centro America* of August 22, 1941.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule B [determining, effective September 20, 1941, that articles and materials designated in Proclamation 2465 of March 4, 1941 (6 F. R. 1300) shall not include any patent for or registration of any industrial design or model in respect of any invention made in the U. S. for which a license is required from the Commissioner of Patents]. 6 *Federal Register* 4730.

Fees and Procedure To Obtain Certifications of or Information From Records; Amended Regulations Governing Fees for Copies of Records. (Department of Justice; Immigration and Naturalization Service.) General Order No. C-28; Supp. 3. September 12, 1941. 6 *Federal Register* 4780.

Economic Defense Board: Delegation of Authority and Duties, Etc. [relating to export control]. Administrative Order No. 1. September 15, 1941. 6 *Federal Register* 4818.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, September 1941. Publication 1634. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10c.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Trade Between United States and Canada in Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Effect of Trade Agreements. 50 pp. (Processed.) Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Relations Office, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Agricultural Economics Bureau, Agricultural Marketing Service, Extension Service, and Surplus Marketing Administration. Free.

International Reference Service, Vol. I. (Department of Commerce; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) Paper, 5c single copy; \$6. a year.

No. 25. United States trade with Latin American republics in 1940. 18 pp.

No. 26. Trade of United States with Argentina in 1940. 7 pp.

No. 27. Economic conditions in Finland in 1940. 5 pp.

No. 28. Economic conditions in Canada in 1940. 11 pp.

No. 29. Living and office-operating costs in Colombia. 5 pp.

No. 30. Economic conditions in New Zealand during 1940 and early 1941. 5 pp.

No. 31. Economic conditions in Turkey, Syria, and Iran in 1940 and early 1941. 10 pp.

No. 32. Economic conditions in Switzerland in 1940 and early 1941. 6 pp.

No. 33. Economic conditions in Japan during 1940 and early 1941. 9 pp.

No. 34. Economic conditions in Spain in 1940 and early 1941. 6 pp.

No. 35. British exchequer returns for 1940-41 and budget for year ending Mar. 1942. 9 pp.

No. 36. Trade of United States with Netherlands Indies in 1940. 5 pp.

No. 37. Economic conditions in Ecuador in 1940. 4 pp.

No. 38. India's economic position in 1940. 8 pp.

No. 39. Economic conditions in Iraq in 1940. 5 pp.

No. 40. Distribution of United States imports in occupied and unoccupied China. 7 pp.

Neutrality act zone map for use in connection with Geograph of neutrality act of 1939. Edition of Apr. 15, 1941. 11 x 12 in. (Processed.) (Department of Commerce; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

Italian commercial policy and foreign trade, 1922-40, report on recent developments in foreign trade of Italy with special reference to trade with United States, under provisions of sec. 332, title 3, pt. 2, tariff act of 1930 [with bibliography]. xiii, 284 pp. 30c. (U.S. Tariff Commission.)

Foreign trade of Latin America, report on trade of Latin America with special reference to trade with United States, under general provisions of sec. 332, pt. 2, title 3, tariff act of 1930; pt. 2, Commercial policies and trade relations of individual Latin American countries, sec. 20, Haiti. viii, 60 pp. (Processed.) Free. (U.S. Tariff Commission.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 27, 1941

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National Defense

THE PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS

[Released to the press September 26]

The Secretary of State acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, under the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941,¹ issued on September 26 Supplement 2 to "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".²

Supplement 2 contains some 300 additions to the list and approximately 65 deletions as well as a number of amendments correcting addresses, firm names, and cross references. A general amendment provides that the indication of addresses on the list does not exclude other addresses and that, unless otherwise specified, a listed name refers to all branches of the business in the country in question. The text of Supplement 2 appears in the *Federal Register* of September 27, 1941, page 4915.

The additions to the list have been made on the basis of the continuing study being given

these matters. These additions include a number of firms and individuals who have been acting as "cloaks" for effecting transactions with firms already on the proclaimed list. As the President made clear on July 17, 1941 such "cloaks" will be summarily added to the list.

The deletions also are the result of continuing study and current developments. They represent situations in which satisfactory corrective action has been taken by the firms concerned and where the appropriate authorities have been satisfied that removal from the list is now warranted. These situations will be kept under observation to assure that such firms are not in the future identified directly or indirectly with activities inimical to the hemisphere-defense policies of the American republics. In a few cases deletions have been made because the firm or individual in question is not presently resident or operating in the particular country.

Additional supplements to the list will follow from time to time.

SINKING OF THE S.S. "PINK STAR" SOUTHWEST OF ICELAND

[Released to the press September 22]

The State Department has been informed by the Navy Department that the United States Government-owned S.S. *Pink Star* was sunk on September 19 at latitude 61°36' north, longitude

35°07' west. She sailed from New York on September 3 with a general cargo. The reported position at which the *Pink Star* was sunk is approximately 45 miles northwest of the position of the *Sessa* sinking.

The nationalities of the crew of 34 are as follows: 1 Danish, 6 British, 8 Canadian, 3 Belgian, 8 Dutch, 1 Polish, 1 French, 1 Portuguese, 1 Irish, 3 Chinese, 1 Ecuadoran.

¹ *Bulletin* of July 19, 1941, p. 42.

² 6 *Federal Register* 3557; see also the *Bulletin* of July 19, 1941, p. 41.

The *Pink Star* (ex-Danish ship *Lundby*) was requisitioned by the United States Maritime Commission on July 12, 1941 and placed under Panamanian registry. She was chartered by the Maritime Commission to the United States Lines. The vessel was built in 1926 and was of 6,850 tons deadweight.

[Released to the press September 23]

The State Department has been informed by the American Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, that 23 survivors of the S.S. *Pink Star* have arrived in Reykjavik in good condition.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR OF THE S.S. "SESSA"

[Released to the press September 23]

The State Department has received from the American Consul in Reykjavik the following abbreviation of the sworn statement of the First Mate of the S.S. *Sessa*, Mr. Bjerregard:

"On August 17, 1941 Sunday, at about 10 p.m., ship's time (midnight Greenwich Mean Time), when *Sessa* was at 61 degrees 26 minutes north latitude 30 degrees 50 minutes west longitude, I was in the Chief Engineer's cabin with the Second Engineer and steward when ship was struck by a torpedo. We tried to reach deck to starboard, but found water already coming in so passed through engine room reaching deck to port. On my way toward my lifeboat I was about to open my office door to get papers out of desk when vessel sank and I found myself swimming. While on way to office I had heard a shot strike bunker house and as I opened door I heard another hit bridge.

"I was drawn under water but reaching surface found a telephone pole. A seaman, Ljung-

gren, drifted close to another log. We kept together looking for a better support, perceived capsized life boat and swam to it. Second engineer was picked up here also a Canadian seaman. Some hours later a raft on which were three Portuguese seamen came near. I swim to this with a line and was transferred. Engineer sank from exhaustion and was not seen again.

"On the tenth day died a Portuguese coal passer, 84 years old and on the thirteenth day another Portuguese and the Canadian. On this day we saw an airplane which I believe flew less than 100 meters from us and which I believe must have seen us. This was about noon. It was a monoplane, not big. I distinguished no insignia and could not say if it were a landplane or a seaplane. This plane, which was flying north, disappeared without a sign of recognition.

"Water ran out about forty hours before we were saved. Food held out till that time.

"On nineteenth day about noon U.S.S. *Landsdale* picked us up and brought to Reykjavik. With regard to sinking, at time of occurrence it was fairly dark-deep twilight but not night darkness. Weather was clear and smooth. I think that outline of ship could have been seen at 500 yards. Vessel was running with dimmed navigation lights and was otherwise blacked out. I think these lights might have been seen at two miles. I do not believe submarine could have made out ship's markings. I did not see sub nor perceive flash of gunfire.

"I do not believe there can have been any other survivors of the attack. When day broke August 18 there was nothing to be seen. Other testimony follows."

Europe

RELIEF TO OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

[Released to the press September 25]

The following text of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee was released September 25 by Senator Connally:

"JUNE 19, 1941.

"The Honorable

WALTER F. GEORGE,
United States Senate.

"MY DEAR SENATOR GEORGE:

"I have received your letter of June 3, 1941, enclosing a copy of S. Res. 124 relating to a proposal for the supplying of relief to occupied countries in Europe.¹

"This Government has a deeply sympathetic attitude toward all phases of distress, suffering and needs for relief alike in every part of the world, from China to Finland, and the Department of State is constantly observing developments in these respects and is assembling facts and circumstances relating to suffering and the problem of its possible relief. To these ends the Government, in particular this Department, is constantly conferring with individuals, groups and other governments. In pursuance of its broad general policy in these respects and the application of this policy to practical relief purposes, this Department follows a general policy rather than one of advocating or opposing individual or group plans or proposals for relief. Its conclusions with respect to particular aspects of this problem may either support in part or may oppose in part such individual or group projects.

"Proposals similar to that contained in S. Res. 124 have repeatedly been brought to the Department's attention during the past months. After having given the most careful and thorough consideration to them from the humanitarian point of view the Department has replied in the following sense.

"It is clear that the responsibility and manifest duty to supply relief rests with the oc-

cupying authorities as it is well known that the German authorities have removed from the countries under occupation vast quantities of foodstuffs belonging to the peoples of those countries and within those countries have diverted food supplies from children to persons working in behalf of the German military effort. The removal of such foodstuffs is in the primary sense responsible for the lack of stocks of food in those countries at the present time.

"The Department has no knowledge of the terms under which the German Government may have agreed to the proposal described in the resolution; but, in any event, it is extremely difficult to understand why, in the light of the direct responsibility for the German Government to replace the stocks of food removed from the occupied countries, and its direct responsibility for the feeding of the populations of the occupied territories, no effort has been made to have the German Government carry out the duty which it assumed when it undertook to take over by force the countries concerned. It is all the more difficult to understand why no demand has been made upon Germany to fulfill its obligations in this regard when the German Government has never put forth any claim to poverty of food for its own people and its huge armies which are striking at the roots of freedom and civilization wherever they can.

"I cannot consistently elaborate in writing on the difficult and highly complicated military and other closely allied considerations involved in this Resolution.

"Under the circumstances no further comment with regard to the proposed legislation seems appropriate.

"Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL"

INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL

Adherence to the principles set forth in the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration by the governments allied with Great Britain was formally

declared at the second meeting of the Inter-Allied Council, held in London on September 24, 1941.

The position of the Soviet Government was given by its Ambassador, Mr. Maisky, in the

¹Not printed herein.

following terms: "The Soviet Union defends the right of every nation to the independence and territorial integrity of its country and its right to establish such a social order and to choose such a form of government as it deems opportune and necessary for the better promotion of its economic and cultural prosperity." He added that the Soviet Union advocates the necessity of collective action against aggressors and that "the Soviet Government proclaims its agreement with the fundamental principles of the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill."

The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:

"The Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia, and representatives of General de Gaulle, leader of Free Frenchmen, having taken note of the declaration recently drawn up by the President of the United States and by the Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill) on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, now make known their adherence to the common principles of policy set forth in that declaration and their intention to cooperate to the best of their ability in giving effect to them."

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, Dr. van Kleffens, voted for the resolution but wished to make clear his Government's position concerning the words "with due respect for their existing obligations" in point four of the declaration.¹ He declared: "My Government takes the reservation in point four to mean that just as no existing obligations are invalidated by that point, *ipso facto* no such obligations are thereby to be perpetuated." He continued: "Such existing obligations should not be perpetuated, even as exceptions, when it is clear

that their continued operation would seriously impair or diminish the beneficial effect which is to accrue to all from the application of the general rule." He expressed the belief that there should be no important exceptions to the general rule of free access to trade and raw materials on the basis of equal opportunities for all, otherwise this fine principle would degenerate into a fine phrase as it did following the last war.

The meeting also considered the problem of the re-provisioning of Europe with foodstuffs and raw materials after the war. A resolution providing for the collaboration of the allied governments in dealing with post-war needs of European nations was introduced at the meeting and was generally accepted in speeches by the delegates, reservations being made by the Netherlands and Soviet representatives. The provisions agreed to are substantially as follows:

(1) That it is their [the allied governments and authorities] common aim to see that supplies of food and raw material should be made available for the post-war needs of their territories.

(2) That while each of the allied governments and authorities will be primarily responsible for making provision for the economic needs of its own territories, their respective plans should be coordinated in a spirit of collaboration for the successful achievement of the common aim.

(3) That they welcome the preparatory measures which have already been undertaken for this purpose and express their readiness to collaborate to the fullest extent of their power in pursuing the action required.

(4) That, accordingly, each of the allied governments and authorities should prepare estimates of the kinds and amounts of foodstuffs and raw materials required for the re-provisioning of its territories and the order of priority in which it would desire supplies to be delivered as soon as circumstances permit.

(5) That the re-provisioning of Europe will require the most efficient employment after the war of the shipping resources controlled by each

¹ Point four reads: "Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

government and of allied resources as a whole, as well as of those belonging to other European countries and that plans to this end should be worked out as soon as possible between the allied governments and authorities, in consultation as and when appropriate with other governments concerned.

(6) That, as a first step, a bureau should be established by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom with which the allied governments and authorities would collaborate in framing estimates of their requirements and which, after collating and coordinating these estimates, would present proposals to a committee of allied representatives under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

With the prior consent of the State Department, the British Foreign Minister read the following statement:

"The Government of the United States has been advised of the purpose of this meeting and acquainted with the terms of the draft note which has been distributed and of the draft resolution which is to be presented for consideration. It has requested my Government to state to this meeting its opinion that the undertaking

is of great prospective usefulness. It understands that the present discussions will be of an exploratory nature and states that it stands ready at the appropriate time to consider in what respects it can cooperate in accomplishing the aims in view.

"It has pointed out that any plans that may be worked out are of great potential interest to the United States for various reasons. They might affect the current American defense effort. According to their substance, form, and method they might also affect commercial policies and relationships and even broader post-war arrangements. For these reasons it makes the request that it be kept fully advised regarding the course of these exploratory discussions and that it be consulted regarding any plans that might emerge therefrom."

Assurances were given by the British Foreign Minister that the United States Government will be kept fully informed of the discussions at and arising out of the meeting and of the work accomplished by the bureau and the Inter-Allied Council and that the United States would be consulted before any concrete plans are decided upon.

American Republics

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTATIONS OF ARMS TO CUBA

(Released to the press September 22)

The following proclamation has been issued by the President to revoke the proclamation of June 29, 1934¹ which imposed certain restrictions on the exportation of arms to Cuba.

The proclamation of June 29, 1934 was issued because of the fact that there did not appear at that time to be any legal means by which this Government could effectively carry out its treaty obligations with respect to the traffic in arms and munitions between the United States and Cuba except by the issuance of a proclama-

tion pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress approved January 31, 1922. Since the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to all countries is now subject to control under the provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, the control exercised under the above-mentioned proclamation of June 29, 1934 is no longer necessary and it was considered advisable that it be revoked.

The text of the new proclamation follows:

"WHEREAS, by a proclamation of the President issued on June 29, 1934, under a joint resolution

¹ Press Releases of June 30, 1934, p. 454.

of Congress approved by the President on January 31, 1922, it was declared that there existed in Cuba conditions of domestic violence which were or which might be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and

"WHEREAS, by virtue of the joint resolution and proclamation above-mentioned it became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Cuba except under such limitations and exceptions as should be prescribed:

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions in Cuba which prompted the issuance of the proclamation of June 29, 1934, have ceased to exist, the said proclamation is hereby revoked.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"DONE at the city of Washington this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

"By the President:

"CORDELL HULL

"Secretary of State"

[No. 2511]

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Released to the press September 23]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Minister of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Jesús María Troncoso, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, September 23, 1941, follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"I have the honor of placing in Your Excellency's hands the letter which accredits me as

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic before the Government of the United States of America, as well as the letter of recall of my predecessor in this same mission.

"I could have no greater satisfaction than that which I feel in appearing before Your Excellency, for I am fully persuaded that I faithfully interpret the sentiments of the Dominican people and Government in affirming that that people and that Government in this, humanity's hour of crisis, are thoroughly inspired by the ideals which govern the life of this great Nation which has won a place, because of its exceptional virtues, in the front rank of civilized nations, and at whose head the figure of Your Excellency stands out as a symbol of the spirit which it incarnates.

"I am especially charged by my Government to state to Your Excellency that the Dominican Republic feels itself indissolubly bound by the principles of safety, liberty, and mutual assistance, under the aegis of law, which constitute the bond of solidarity between all the American republics and stimulate their effort in the preparation of continental defense which will not only save the conquests which mankind has achieved up to the present time both in the spiritual and in the material field but will assure, as well, the future of humanity and guide it toward a better world of understanding and fraternity. The Dominican people is profoundly convinced that free America is the land chosen by God for the germination therein of the seed of a new generation the aspirations of which will be more in harmony with the Divine Plan.

"It gives me pleasure, Excellency, to be the interpreter of the good wishes of the Dominican people and its Government for the greatness and prosperity of the United States of America and for the health and personal happiness of Your Excellency."

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Dr. Jesús María Troncoso follows:

“MR. MINISTER:

“I accept with pleasure the letters by which His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic has accredited you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America. I accept also the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, Señor Don Andrés Pastoriza, whose relations with the officials of this Government during his long and successful mission in Washington have been upon an exceptionally friendly basis.

“I highly appreciate the sentiments which you so generously express. I am also gratified by the message which you bring that the Dominican people and Government share the ideals of the people and Government of the United States of America, as well as their faith in the principle of hemispheric solidarity in the defense of the Americas and of our continental heritage of liberty.

“You may be assured, Mr. Minister, that it will be a pleasure for me personally and for all the officials concerned in this Government to continue with you the close and effective collaboration in matters of mutual interest to our Governments which has happily characterized our relations with your predecessor.

“I thank you for the friendly wishes which you formulate on behalf of the Dominican Government and I shall be glad if you will in turn accept my cordial good wishes for the personal welfare and happiness of your distinguished father, the President of the Dominican Republic, and for the prosperity of your country.”

General

CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

[Released to the press September 22]

The Secretary of State has issued the following message on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year:

“At this season of the observance of the Jew-

ish New Year, I desire to extend my cordial greetings to Americans of the Jewish faith. I fervently hope that the blessings of Providence may bring cheer during the coming twelvemonth to this esteemed and loyal group of our fellow citizens.”

Commercial Policy

ENTRY OF COFFEE SAMPLES

[Released to the press September 26]

The President on September 26 signed an Executive order (no. 8909) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the entry into the United States of *bona-fide* samples of coffee without regard to the quota restrictions provided for in the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

The purpose of the order is to allow the entry of coffee samples even though the quota of the country producing the coffee has been filled, since it is often necessary or desirable that such samples be permitted entry even though coffee is not entering the United States from such countries for sale. The order is in accord with the purpose of the governments participating in the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, as expressed in article XVII of the agreement, to maintain, so far as possible, the normal and usual operation of the coffee trade.

The text of the Executive order follows:

“By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 11, 1941 (Public Law 33, 77th Cong.), I hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under such conditions as he may prescribe, to permit the entry into the United States of *bona-fide* samples of coffee for testing purposes without regard to the quota restrictions provided for in the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT”

“THE WHITE HOUSE,

“September 26, 1941.”

[No. 8909]

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

PERMANENT AMERICAN AERONAUTICAL COMMISSION

[Released to the press September 23]

The Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference, which was held at Lima, Peru, in September 1937, adopted a resolution providing for the creation of a Permanent American Aeronautical Commission. The purpose of the Commission is to advance the work toward the unification and codification of international public and private air law and to develop and coordinate technical activities of mutual concern in the field of aeronautics among the American republics. The resolution also provided for the organization in each of the American republics of a national commission for the purpose of preparing projects and proposals for the consideration of the Permanent American Aeronautical Commission. The President has now approved the designation of the following persons as members of the United States National Commission of the Permanent American Aeronautical Commission:

Mr. Thomas Burke, Chief, Division of International Communications, Department of State, *Chairman*
 Mr. Reed M. Chambers, United States Aviation Insurance Underwriters, New York, N. Y.
 Mr. John C. Cooper, Jr., Vice President and Assistant to the President, Pan American Airways Corporation, New York, N. Y.
 Mr. Richard E. Elwell, Chief Counsel and Director of Compliance, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce
 Mr. Samuel E. Gates, International Counselor, Civil Aeronautics Board, Department of Commerce
 Mr. Harold R. Harris, Vice President, Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
 Col. John H. Jouett, United States Army Reserve, President, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.
 Dr. George Lewis, Director of Aeronautical Research, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

Dr. Ross A. McFarland, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Capt. Denis Mulligan, United States Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio
 Mr. Theodore P. Wright, Assistant Chief, Aircraft Branch, Office of Production Management

It has been deemed advisable to designate a small Executive Committee to facilitate the work of the larger National Commission. With the approval of the President, the Secretary of State has asked the following members of the National Commission to serve on this Executive Committee:

Mr. Thomas Burke, *Chairman*
 Mr. Richard E. Elwell
 Mr. Samuel E. Gates

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 27]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 20, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Douglas Jenkins, of Greenville, S. C., Minister to Bolivia, is retiring from the Foreign Service effective January 1, 1942.

Hasell H. Dick, of Sumter, S. C., who has been serving as Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Albert M. Doyle, of Detroit, Mich., Consul at Sydney, Australia, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John J. Meily, of Allentown, Pa., who has been serving as Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, has been assigned as Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Samuel R. Thompson, of Los Angeles, Calif., Consul at Cardiff, Wales, has been assigned as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Richard M. de Lambert, of Raton, N. Mex., who has been serving as Consul at Antwerp,

Belgium, has been assigned as Consul at Tahiti, Society Islands, Oceania.

Archibald E. Gray, of Bethlehem, Pa., Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

Hugh F. Ramsay, of Washington, D. C., has been assigned as Consul at Habana, Cuba.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Warren C. Stewart, of Baltimore, Md., Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been appointed Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Frederick H. Weaver, of Chapel Hill, N. C., has been appointed Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

CONCILIATION

TREATY WITH BRAZIL LOOKING TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE CAUSE OF GENERAL PEACE

The Brazilian Ambassador by a note dated September 15, 1941 informed the Secretary of State that Prof. William Emmanuel Rappard, of Switzerland, has been appointed Brazilian non-national member of the Permanent Commission of Inquiry provided for by the Treaty Looking to the Advancement of the Cause of General Peace between the United States and Brazil signed on July 24, 1914. Professor Rappard's appointment fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Max Huber of Switzerland. The Ambassador's note states also that the mandate of Mr. Levi Carneiro as Brazilian national member was extended for five years by a decree of April 25, 1941.

The composition of the Commission is as follows:

American Commissioners:

National: Stephen Pierce Duggan, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Litt.D., of New York

Non-national: Raoul Dandurand, of Canada

Brazilian Commissioners:

National: Levi Carneiro

Non-national: William Emmanuel Rappard, of Switzerland

Joint Commissioner:

Nicolas Politis, of Greece.

COMMERCE

PROTOCOL TO THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

Venezuela

By a letter dated August 22, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that on August 14, 1941 Señor Don Luis Coll-Pardo, representative of Venezuela on the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, signed in the name of his Government the Protocol to the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, which was opened for signature on April 15, 1941 by the signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement of November 28, 1940.

According to the terms of the Protocol the Agreement entered into force in respect of Venezuela on August 15, 1941.

An Executive order, signed by the President September 26, 1941, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit entry into the United States of *bona-fide* samples of coffee without regard to quota restrictions provided for in the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION,
REVISIONS OF CAIRO, 1938

Brazil

According to Notification 383, dated May 16, 1941, from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the notice of the approval by Brazil of the revisions as adopted at Cairo on April 8, 1938 of the General Radio Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations, and the Final Telegraph Protocol, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932 was received by the Bureau on May 14, 1941.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

AGREEMENT AND PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

There is printed below the text of the agreement signed on July 12, 1941 between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics providing for joint action in the war against Germany:

AGREEMENT

FOR JOINT ACTION BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have concluded the present Agreement and declare as follows:—

(1) The two Governments mutually undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

(2) They further undertake that during this war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

The present Agreement has been concluded in duplicate in the English and Russian languages.

Both texts have equal force.

Moscow,

the twelfth of July,

nineteen hundred and forty-one.

By authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom:

R. STAFFORD CRIPPS,

His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

By authority of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

V. MOLOTOV,

The Deputy President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

PROTOCOL

TO THE AGREEMENT FOR JOINT ACTION BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, CONCLUDED THE TWELFTH OF JULY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE

Upon the conclusion of the Agreement for Joint Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the War against Germany, the Contracting Parties have agreed that the aforesaid Agreement enters into force immediately upon signature and is not subject to ratification.

The present Protocol has been drawn up in duplicate in the English and Russian languages.

Both texts have equal force.

Moscow,

the twelfth of July,

nineteen hundred and forty-one.

By authority of His Majesty's Government in
the United Kingdom:

R. STAFFORD CRIPPS,

His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

By authority of the Government of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics:

V. MOLOTOV,

The Deputy President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1941 the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

1612. Official Exchange of Professors, Teachers, and Graduate Students Under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. Inter-American Series 20. 5 pp. 5¢.
1613. Naval Mission: Additional Article to the Agreement of December 12, 1940 Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Signed April 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 206. 3 pp. 5¢.
1615. Military Aviation Mission: Additional Article to the Agreement of December 12, 1940 Between the United States of America and Ecuador—Signed April 30, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 207. 2 pp. 5¢.
1616. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 105, June 28, 1941. 20 pp. 10¢.²
1617. Diplomatic List, July 1941. ii, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1618. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of Polytechnic School of Guatemala: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Signed May 27, 1941; effective May 27, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 208. 10 pp. 5¢.
1619. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 106, July 5, 1941. 12 pp. 10¢.
1620. Treaties Submitted to the Senate, 1940: Procedure During 1940 on Certain Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1923-1940 and Their Status as of December 31, 1940. iv, 12 pp. 10¢.

¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

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Legislation

An Act To amend section 8 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, as amended, so as to preserve the rights of authors during the present emergency, and for other purposes. [H. R. 4826.] Approved, September 25, 1941. (Public Law 258, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

An Act To dispense with the requirement of clearance and entry for certain United States vessels on the Great Lakes which touch at Canadian ports for bunkers fuel only. [H. R. 5289.] Approved, September 25, 1941. (Public Law 260, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p.

Regulations

Sugar Quotas: Revision of Prorations of the Quota for Foreign Countries Other Than Cuba. September 20, 1941. [General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 8, No. 1, Revision 5, Amendment 1.] (Agriculture Department: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Sugar Division.) 6 *Federal Register* 4898.

Licenses To File Applications for Patents in Foreign Countries [addition of new part]. Order No. 151. (Patent Office.) 6 *Federal Register* 4900.

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